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PRO-SLAVERY RETREAT.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Emancipation : by William E. Channing.

Without going back to the axiom that one must be con-scious of sinning without being morally guilty, it is suffi-cient for our purpose to remark that, with regard to any thing which is become evil by the progress of society alone, in the minds of few or many in the world, two sides of the stion exist, both of which may be, and are, held by peoquestion exist, both of which may be, and are, held by people equally virtuous and equally wise, as far as human eyes can discover. Nay, let this evil be ever so palpable to us or to our nation, it does not follow that it is really an evil, and any other nation, disagreeing with us, is as much entitled as we are to set up a standard of ethics. They not

and any other harton, the standard of ethics. They not titled as we are to set up a standard of ethics. They not only may, but they do, set up this standard, and so the case stands. How, then, are we to prove that they are wrong with respect to SLAVERY, for instance! By arguments from the Scriptures? Our opponents find arguments for themselves in holy writ, as well as we for ourselves. Is it by arguing on natural right and wrong! Though many doubtless feel that argument, yet the great mass are insensible to any proof not founded upon an actual wrong existing before them. Is it by crying out evil, evil, and goading our adversaries to desperation! We think not, for an experience of many years is in our favor. And this brings us to the work of Dr. Channing. It is only by making the slave-holding popularion perceive that their system is inexpedient, or contrary to chaining to the contrary to their personal and pecuniary welfare and interest that we their personal and pecuniary welfare and interest that we can hope, in America, to protein the entaricipation of the lare. This practice of mankind, of looking at the expediency of the measure proposed, or at the fact, rather than at the abstract, is not only the actual, but it is, on the whole, the best method of judging. It renders mankind less liable to the influence of sophistry—both in politics and religion—and it gives a steadiness to society which it would not have were its members forever looking at the theory, rather than practice, for their ideas of its blessings. The ulterior object of Dr. Channing is doubtless to emancipate the slave throughout the world. At any rate, in the present work, he pretends to see the emancipation of the West India slaves in a very favorable light, and holds up that emancipation as a model to other nations. It would seem as if he would have been sensible that the only way to make it a model, was to show, if he could, the comparative inexpediency of slave-holding. If he could not show this, he would have waited until the beauties of emancipation, which could affect the southern planter, could be shown. As it is, he has ill-treated, or omitted the most important portions of he has il!-treated, or omitted the most important portions o ist till doom's day, unless the inexpediency of the slav wormness by external causes. It is true that right accompanies expediency in this instance, as in most others; but the latter is the great argument, although, were slavery abolished, we have little doubt of hearing of the high and honorable conduct of the south. Dr. Channing, however, takes no suct cound. He says, in effect, that "I am infallible—slav s a monstrous evil—it is no matter if the exports of the anacipated islands have fallen off, and it is no not of consequence whether the solvant of the south of the south of consequence whether the solvant of the south of

African slave trade, making it piracy, ought to be repealed.

But this was a new doctrine; in the avowal of it gentlemen stood alone and in opposition to the opinions of civilized nature. so long as the whitom staves eat, drink and be merry. It is from his very superficial reasoning that we consider "Emancipation" to be a very weak affair—exhibiting a contracted mind, and worthy to be classed with the perished pamphlets on similar subjects. It is true that in the remarks on the evil influences of anti-slavery political organizations, and several minor topics, Dr. Channing takes a common sense view of things; but the general tenor of the work is too much of the "Sir Oracle" order—and of a "Sir Oracle" who sees but a marvellously small distance a la blessing; and so, too, have distinguished literary men, and influential presses in the South. "Sir Oracle" who sees but a marvellously small distance before him. Our author remarks:—
"The bright promises of emancipation are too unimportant for newspapers; but the fearful intelligence that this or that island has shipped fewer hogsheads of sugar than in the days of slavery, is thought worthy to be published far and wide, and emancipation is a curse because the civilization and wide, and emancipation is a curse because the civilization also drives out the mechanical trades, for which emanded with the mechanical trades, for which emanded the contraction of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the House. Slave labor invariably drives out white labor; while the former is much less productive than the latter. Its introduction also drives out the mechanical trades, for which emanded the contraction of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the House. Slave labor invariably drives out white labor; while the former is much less productive than the latter. Its introduction also drives out the mechanical trades, for which emanded the contraction of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the House. Slave labor invariably drives out white labor; while the former is much less productive than the latter. Its introduction of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the House. Slave labor invariably drives out white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor invariably drives out white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor invariably drives out white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor invariably drives out white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor invariably drives out white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction of slave labor invariable and the said of the contraction of the co

many pounds of sugar."

It is certain that the consideration of a few cents merely,

on a pound of sugar, should be of no importance to a Christian community, but what should that community say, if in consequence of a raised price, produced by a short supply, or otherwise slavery should increase an other countries, where slaves are proverbially treated with ten times the cruelty that they received in the English islands previous to eman-

Our author seems to have voluntarily forgotten this fact, that slavery has greatly increased, within a few years past, in Cuba and Brazil. He speaks of the horrid cruelty exercised on the slaves in Cuba, but says not a word of the increase of the speaks of crease of those slaves, and of the slave trade. In a late work by Powell Buxton, Esq., on the subject, it is estimated that about 78,000 slaves are annually imported into the Brazils, principally from Africa, and about 60,000 into Cuba. These estimates, though made by a friend of emancipation, are undoubtedly too large, but there is no doubt that slavery and the slave trade have much increased of late in those countries. doubtedly too large, but there is no doubt that slavery and the slave trade have much increased of late in those countries, and there is as little doubt that these disastrous results (whether temporary or not, the future will determine) have been partly produced by the emancipation of slaves in the British Islands. In the Westminster Review for June 1840, there is a very able article on the work just mentioned 1840, there is a very able article on the work just mentioned, and on that by David Turnbull, Esq., from which Dr. Chanprofesses to glean his information respecting Cuba.-a the Review and the two authors agree in the opinion aat there is something radically wrong in the system which angland has pursued in relation to slavery—that with her sen-of-war on the African coasts, and the emancipation of the islands at the African coasts. has left slavery in a worse state than she found it. Her men-of-war, by compelling the slavers to have vessels built expressly for speed, have raised the mortality of the slaves on the passage, from nine to twenty-five or thirty per cent, so wretchedly are they now the mortality of the slaves. so wretchedly are they now treated. The falling off in the produce of the West India Islands, has resulted in an actual increase of slaves in foreign countries, while England, on account of her colonial tariff, framed expressly for the protection of colonial produce. ct, from the pockets of each one of the English na-And yet, in the face of this, Dr. Channing sneers at w cents on a pound of snow. the few cents on a pound of sugar. No one can more sin cerely desire the freedom of the slave than ourselves; but we approve the freedom of the slave than ourselves; but e approve of looking the subject fairly in the face, in the a thecase, and then recollecting that we have no voice at all the case, and that of course others besides conscives must soon. Dr. Channing says.

e convinced of the feasibility and expension.

Dr. Channing says—

It is to be desired, that those among us, who groan over ished, should be made to staples of the islands are diminsished, should be made to wear for a few months the yoke of worth or not a few hogsheads of sugar."

Line to be desired, that those among us, who groan over ished, should be cause the staples of the islands are distributed in the interest of the charge against the char

"The general tenor of his speech conveyed an impression that he considered the repeal bill, if carried, would cause the State to be inundated with the refuse slaves of other States, and would drive out the white laboring population—the yeomanry of the State; thereby placing Ken-"I am not very anxious to repel the charge sgainst though it has been much exaggerated."

It is true that the second of the industry of the islands. It is true that the second of the s tucky on a footing with the stave states where the brack population predominates; whereas, the law of 1833 is calculated not only to keep the black population from augmenting, while the white laboring population increased, but ultimately to admit of the gradual reduction, if not final extension is the state of the State. These are the

It is true that the author by his "Emancipation," may convince us at the north that abolition is a good thing, but the north has mothing to the slave? As the author admits, he north has mothing to the slave? in this position, would not the idea that they are to the emanciation a large per centage of their profile deficit to be supplied from a foreign market, have hose judgment and feelings are not entirely absorbed for the pamphlet under consideration has not after the pamphlet under consideration has not pamphle shor of the pamphiet under consideration has not a very poor and talse view of the matter. Our limits imancipation, which we noted in perusal, but we cannot saying a few words on its general tone.

ing the south that it is for their interest to do

SELECTIONS.

From the Philanthropist.

Denates in the Kentucky Legislature,

The following extracts we make from sketches published the Louisville Journal, and the Louisville Advertiser, or

Tuesday, January 5th, Mr. C. M. Clay spoke for an hour and a half with great force and clearness. He dwelt at some length on the general question of slavery. His man-ner, it is said, is deliberate and self-possessed; his style,

"The question (said Mr. Clay,) is to repeal the law of

"The question (said Mr. Clay,) is to repeal the law of 1833, a law that has been in force seven years. Its action has been found to be beneficial. Its friends have never become dissatisfied with it. Gentlemen say that this is a question which should not be agitated—which ought not to the discussed. They would, however, carry out their measures—they would beg the question. They would persuade us that sla' is a blessing; that it is a necessary element in the constitution of civil sogiety. The friends of the law of 1833 do not seek to agitate the question of slavery; they merely wish to maintain the settled policy of the State on this subject.

The gentlemen on the other side of the question having

cited the examples of history to sustain their position, Mr. C. said he was ready to retrace history on the subject as far

as any gentleman. He then alluded very happily to the consequences of slavery to the republic of Sparta, and to the empire of Assyria. If slavery had existed in some of

the most flourishing nations of the earth, slavery, said Mr. C., was not the cause of their prosperity.

If slavery be a blessing, said Mr. C., and necessary to the existence of civil society, then it follows that the laws of the United States and of other civilized nations against the

Mr. Clay is in error. It is not a new doctrine. Messrs. Calhoun, McDnffie, Pickens, Stanley, and other southern politicians have again and again maintained that slavery was

duction also drives out the mechanical trades, for which em-

Mr. C. discoursed handsomely on the benefits of the act

of 1833 to Kentucky. He also remarked very justly on the deleterious effects of slavery upon literature. Shall I be compelled, said Mr. Clay, to contrast the intellectual de-

velopment of the free and slave States? In romance, where are our Irvings and Coopers?—in poetry, where are our Percivals, Hallecks, and others not less eminent? In

science, where are our Franklins, our Hares, our Fultons, and our Sillimans? Where are our Kents and Storys, in law? Our very school books are of New England manu-

facture. I night ask of the South, as the English reviewer did of America—"who reads an American book?" 'Tis true, that in law and statesmanship, we have acquired some

These bold declarations in a State whose children are peculiarly distinguished by State pride, and sensitiveness to every thing affecting their reputation for genius and intelli-gence, indicate no small amount of moral courage in Mr

"In reference to the political bearings of the measure, Mr. Clay spoke at length, and with great eloquence and force. The tendency of events in the civilized world is to force home the consideration of the subject upon us. Kentucky will be forced to take a stand. I, said Mr. C., am a

conservative; I stand by the Constitution. South Carolina, and her restless and ambitious politician, John C. Calhoun, doubtless meditate a separation of the Union. The called convention of the slaveholding States, and other southern

C., go in for the integrity of the Union. Let the South do what she will, let Kentucky stand by the Union. I hope, said Mr. C., that Kentucky will stand as she is, in behalf of the Union, in behalf of human liberty, and in behalf of her

lation—the yeomanry of the State; thereby placing tucky on a footing with the slave States where the

llay. The following paragraph is significant enough

perspicuous, chaste and polished.

"Mr. C. then referred to the arguments on the Federal Constitution and the State Constitution; and in discussing this branch of the subject, touched upon the important gained by the abolition question in consequence of abolition

we may dissent from him in our views of what might have been the results of the liberal policy he would sanc-

the repeal of the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. It was under discussion nearly a week, and excited profound interest. In the course of the debate, the whole subject of slavery, as a moral and political question, came under notice, and unlimited freedom of remark in regard to it, was indulged in by the various speakers. Even the Bible argument on both sides of the question appears to have been presented. The speeches are generally said to have been very eloquent and masterly. We could wish they might be fully reported.

In addition to what was given of Mr. Bullock's speech in the last number of our paper, we insert a sketch of the concluding part of it, as furnished in the Journal. gunents of dioine right, urged in its defence; and having freely dwelt upon the merits of the question, defined his own position to be this:—that he considered slavery a great vil and a great wrong, yet that it may be right according to circumstances; and Kentucky, he considered placed in to circumstances; and Kentucky, he considered placed in those circumstances which made it right. Slavery had been inflicted on her without our concurrence; we have the evil, but cannot abate it without inflicting upon ourselves a greater evil. Although opposed to slavery in the abstract, he was for it under particular circumstances. This is the precise ground, he wished it to be understood, that he occupied."

Of course there are no circumstances in which a man can be placed, which can justify him in committing a wrong. If it be wrong at all for one man to reduce another man to slavery—to hold him as absolute property, it is wrong always, under all possible circumstances. But, were this not true. Mr. C. could not point to any thing in the condition of things in Kentucky, which would warrant the enslavement of 166,000 human beings. Slavery has not been inflicted on them without their "concurrence." In 1790 there were but about 12,000 slaves in the State. Why were not laws passed then to prevent an increase of the cvil? Why? Simply because the people of Kentucky wanted slaves to break up the new soil. The evil has grown upon them, with their "concurrence."

cluding part of it, as furnished in the Journal.

"Mr. B. showed clearly that the effect of the repeal of the law of 1833 would be to inundate the State with the refuse negroes of the South. Mississippi, which is largely indebted to us, would pour forth her worthless slaves by thousands and tens of thousands upon our soil. The value of the produce of the country would be returned to us in negroes, there being no money in the lower country to purchase it; while at least one million of dollars, due to Louisville merchants in slave Staies, and which they cannot at present collect, would be brought into Kentucky in cast-off and worthless slaves. Louisville, the commercial metropolis of the State, would then become a slave market, second only to the District of Columbia, while the clanking of chains, forged for human limbs, would be heard daily in our streets. streets.

Mr. B. further urged, that to repeal this law now, would be suicidal to our best interests; because, that before the people of the State could instruct their representatives to replace the law upon the statute book, Kentucky would be swarming with the vilest of the black population of the southern States." And it exists now by their will, and not by force of any mancipated. Few in number compared with the whit emancipated. Few in number compared with the white population, they could do no harm, were they mischievously disposed. Emancipated on the soil, the Commonwealth would lose nothing in them which it now possesses. Their value consists simply in the labor they are able to perform. If emancipated, this labor would not be lost, but increased. For freedom awakens new energies, augments the ability, and stimulates the disposition to work hard.

This is not all. While their labor would be secured, and

secured, too, under happier auspices to the State, the bar to the influx of free labor from abroad would be removed. In ten years Kentucky would show as many white as colored working men; and energies now lying dormant for want of an adequate supply of labor, called into life by the new sys-em, would have pushed her forward with a rapidity unsurpassed by the onward march of the most prosperous of the

The following paragraph is particularly worthy of no

remarks can be noticed in the limits presented in this letter, shall only state in substance one or two more of the prin-sipal positions he maintained. One was, that southern slaveholders are opposed to slavery in the abstract, and that they are only favorable to it under circumstances. Another, that if Kentucky, as a border State, in the event of nullification, was obliged to choose between an alliance with the North or the South, she could not hesitate which to prefer when she looked around and contrasted the condition of the free States with that of the slave States; and if southern men will fall out with Kentucky because she will not unite with them, she will not be unprotected—the sympathies of the North are with her.'

Mr. Crenshaw's speech is spoken of as being one of great

January 8th Mr. Davidson spoke on the question "He would come at once to the real question at issue— he facts of the case as to what was the condition of things before the law of 1833 existed, what the state of the country at time the law was passed, and what now is the condition of the State resulting from that law. He alluded more particularly to the moral atmosphere of the State at these three periods, with reference to the slave population. Here Mr. D. drew a vivid picture of former scenes, and contrasted them with scenes of domestic peace and happiness now prevailing, where slaves are treated more as members of a family than as objects of traffic. He contended that it was an unfounded assertion that the country south of Green River would benefit by, or wanted a repeal of, the law of '33. He knew the contrary to be the fact. That country was floortry at time the law was passed, and what now is the condi "Having showed the law of 1833 to be constitutional, Mr. C. then discussed the question of the expediency of its repeal, as contemplated by the bill before the House. Slave labor and white labor, he said, cannot mix; the introduction That country was flourknew the contrary to be the fact. ishing and happy beyond precedent under the benign influence of that law. Peace, happiness and confidence in domestic servants reigned throughout that region now. No le in that country dreamed of fear, or dreaded rudeness bars or locks were needed to guard from theft; no sound the lash or shriek of the victim was heard in the fields

> Well-proofs are certainly multiplying upon us, that abitionists have not made the condition of the slave worse Despite their fanatical efforts, things in our sister State are beginning to wear a brighter aspect. May we not suppose trines of human liberty they have brought out in bold relief, and the universal excitement on the question of slavery created by them, have on the whole, been rather salutary We just threw out the idea for the co. ration of the reflecting.

eminence. The extraordinary excitements which are continually applied to the practitioners of the law, and politicians more especially, have forced up in those hot-beds of mental development sufficient specimens of splendid genius to make us the more regret that so much mind should have perished in embryo, lost in the luxury and indolence peculiar to the contract of the contract "In glancing at the divine right of slavery, argued from the Scriptures, Mr. D. said, without going into the merits of such arguments, he hoped colonization was capable of emoving the cause of disputation, and that the day was not far distant when the country would be relieved from the curse of a slave population—a curse which the Divine will had permitted, no doubt, for some wise purpose; but now the day could not be remote when that curse would be re-

> It is a pity that any honest mind should be abused by this cheme of colonization. Why should a Kentucky statesman be so anxious to get rid of the laboring population of that State! Emancipate the slaves on the soil, and you at once put a stop to white immigration. At the same time, the rush of free laborers, mechanics and artisans from abroad ld he so great, that in the course of ten years, the col-

he most prejudiced among you.

Mr. Davidson continued.

which surrounds their homes.

"A gentleman who had voted for his election had asked him to go for the repeal: he refused. The gentleman regretted his refusal because he was gathering money in anticipation of the repeal, to go to the South and purchase slaves to stock his farm. Another hoped the bill would pass, and the good old times recur when a Kentuckian could repeat to Virginia and buy up neary children, and on his repass, and the good old times recur when a Kentuckian could go to Virginia and buy up negro children, and, on his return, sell what he did not want to the negro dealer at an advanced price. Repeal the law of '33 and what would be the effect? Ages to come would feel it. The gentleman from Breckenridge says he goes for slavery in the abstract. Perhaps he wishes to legislate alone. The only object he can have in view is, one day or other to stand on his plantation in the midst of a host of slaves, monarch of all he surveys—the white population, the yeomanry of the country, once its pride and its strength—the sons of the pioneers—driven to the far west, exists from their native State once the land of the free and the home of the brave. January 6th, Mr. McHenry spoke in favor of a repeal of the law, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. He made some forcible remarks, however, "on the difficulties that surround the abstract question of slavery, and the arguments in its favor, drawn from the Scriptures, showing that such arguments avail little, as they cut both ways, unless we can show that one race is the favored race meant in the Scriptures." A pregnant suggestion, by the way.

Mr. J. P. Hardin, of Nelson, spoke in reply, at great length.

tate once the land of the free and the home of the brave."

"Mr. D. then adverted to the oath which had been paracterized as a test oath, and showed how little would he the objection to it on the part of the real emigrant— ind that it was only an annoyance to the noble Virginian with his hundreds of half-fed negroes imported on apecula-

After some little excitement, Mr. Calhoun obtained the oor and spoke for about an hour.

"He quoted and ridiculed the effects attributed to slavery by the gentleman from Logan; and then made some happy and pointed allusions to the commencement of Mr. Davidson's speech in which, as he had spoken of the lorious achievements of times past, the roar of the canno therrupted him, but did not seem to remind him that was not heroes from Rhode Island, Massachusetts or Con ecticut, or any part of the North, who had won that glori

Yes, and of free colored men, whom Mr.

After some thrusts at the doctrine, that the legislature ought to lose no time in cevilling about what was constitutional and what was not, but leave that to the superio courts—he remarked, that in the "Court of Appeals there is already a teacher of Abolition, and it is time for the people to know it; it is a time for the people to know the arguments procueded by their convengent time. ments propounded by their representatives in this House against slavery. They shall know it, and they may judge

"Mr. C. next alluded to the sons of Virginia of '98 and '99 now in the House, advocating doctrines contrary to those supported by their fathers; and made a very fine allusion to the difficulties which he himself had to surmount in life, as a refutation of the argument that to be born and reared in a slave population was inimical to honorable enterprise or success in life. He called upon the gentleman [Mr. C. M. Clay,] who had made use of the argument, to go to his favorite State of Ohio and produce there the superiors of our Bibbs, our Rowans, our Marshalls, and a host of other Kentuckians transcendant in the career of intellectual distinction.

snalls, and a host of other Kentuckians transcendant in the career of intellectual distinction.

He also denied that there was the superior of Kentucky in the mechanical arts, or agricultural improvements—and instanced the county of Fayette which a gentleman [La Fayette] who had travelled more in this country and foreign countries than any other man he had ever met, had pronounced to be unequalled in beauty and unrivalled in fertility and improvement."

January 9th, Mr. Calhoun resumed. After arguing the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, he said—

"He would add a few words on the policy as it now "The Would add a few words on the policy as it now stands. The law was obviously at war with the best interests of the State, as understood by the framers of the Constitution. Was it not the policy of the State, then to encourage immigration? The same policy which then existed in regard to this State, had also actuated the framers of the federal Constitution, and such men as Washington, Madison, and Grayson, to refrain from interfering with the state of th slave-trade. When the question was pressed upon them in the Convention, they did not disregard the policy of the Western and Southern States, where it was considered necessary to preserve the institutions of slavery. They took it into consideration that the finest portion of the glob was then a wilderness, and that every facility was necessary to bring it into cultivation—even to the adoption of those means which slavery offered. This was the policy which influenced them to postpone till the year 1808 any prohibi-tion interfering with the subject. It was their calculation that by that period the increase of population and emi-gration from older states would enable the slave States to advance with sufficient rapidity to admit of being left to the exercise of their own individual sovereignty on the point—provided they did not clash with the Federal Con-stitution."

A severe remark is necessary here. It is a gross libel on the characters of Washington and Madison to say, that they refrained from interference with the slave-trade. Loes not Mr. Calhoun know, that the great opponent of that clause of our constitution which tolerated the slave-trade till 1808, was Virginia? That he who denounced most untill 1808, was Virginia? That he who denounced most unqualifiedly this wicked clause, was Col. Mason of Virginia? That the venerated Madison was utterly hostile to one moment's longer continuance of the slave-trade? That one of the chief arguments used in the Convention of 1787, by the delegation of Virginia, against the ohoxious clause, was, that the new states that were growing up in the west were greedy for slaves, and would find but too ready a supply in Georgia and South Carolina, if the slave-trade were longer allowed? That, at every stage through which this provision was carried, until it was finally matured, Virginia recorded her vote in the negative? Let him look at the Madison papers, and he will see how grievously he has slandered the sons of that commonwealth of which he makes his boast.

Mr. Calhoun proceeded.

Mr. Calhoun proceeded. "Much has been said on the other side against my sentiments on the abstract subject of slavery. He did not wish to be misunderstood. The ground he took was this, the Mosaic law sanctioned the institution of slavery. In the 25th chapter of Leviticus, we find the Israelites authorized the contract of the part of the property of the pr 25th chapter of Leviticus, we find the Israelites authorized not only to buy the heathen into bondage, but also to purchase the children of the stranger sojourning amongst themselves and born in the land, and to hold them as an inheritance for their children—as a possession—and to be "bondmen forever." How absurd then is it to question the divine right? It is a right recognised in the whole plan of the creation, for wiser purposes than we can fathom. It has been recognised in all ages, and in all climes. History furnishes examples innumerable. [Here Mr. C. mentioned many.] The gentleman from Fayette contended that slavery proved a curse to the Jews and to the people of many other countries: admit the fact—yet that does not of many other countries : admit the fact-yet that doe interfere with the divine right. There are many other things permitted by the Great Creator of the Universe which, according to our confined understandings, appear no less difficult to reconcile than the abstract right of slavery. He would ask the gentleman from Barren, who had drawn such high-wrought pictures of the cruelties inflicted by man on his fellow man, had it never occurred to him that we tread upon—in the stream and the ocean—the strine is never ceasing of one living thing preying upon another—subduing or being subdued? Even among intellectual beings, this strife for mastery is no less a part of their nutre than it is for the bird of the air, the fish of the sea, or the beast of the forest, to prey upon its fellow being. Man, like the inferior animals, preys upon man; yet wh dares to dispute the eternal wisdom which, for its own wis perposes, has so constructed him? If any gentleman can in spite of facts as they exist, deny what is called the divin

in spite of lacts as they exist, deny warts cancet the divine right of slavery, let him, with equal reason, avow that he calls in question the just dispensations of Providence. But even if it were desirable at the present moment, is it practicable to rid the State of what these gentlemen pronounce a curse and an evil? Among our white population, the slaveholders do not amount to more than one in every ten. We have a slave population of some 160,-000 and although the slave owners are so few, this slave in every ten. We have a slave population of some 000, and although the slave owners are so few, this slave population is worth sixteen millions of dollars; and, are we to compel the nine in every ten who do not own this sixteen millions to those who do? It slaves, to pay this sixteen millions to those who do? It can't be done. We have this slave population, and we must keep it. What else can we do with it? If we could even pay for them and turn them loose, would that be better than keeping them under the restraints of slaver? What prospect is there, then, that the day shall ever arrive when the aspirations of the gentleman from Jefferson, [Mr. Bullock] shall be realized, and "the proud ship of the Republic, freighted with the last cargo of American slaves, shall spread her sails for Libera?" He will never see that day—we shall never see it—it will never come. If the day—we shall never see it—it w!ll never come. If the day did come when we could place all our negro population on the shores of Africa, what would be their condition contrasted with their condition now! Would the friends contrasted with their condition now! Would the friends of sentimental humanity have reason to congratulate themselves on being the authors of that change! What is the condition of the negro in his native country! Is it superior to his condition here! Examine into the facts, and you will find that there is more humanity in rescuing him from his own savage race, than in returning him to the country where his race is indigenous. Have we not the authority of Jefferson for the assertion that the slave trade rescued the negro from savage slavery, and that his removal to ampliorated slavery was a blessing!

val to ameliorated slavery was a blessing?
Under the auspices of that slavery, this country has become what it is. Slavery from the earliest records of history, existed in every country that ever pretended to be great. All history bears out the assertion that slavery had

great. All history bears out the assertion that slavery had its origin in humanity.

Mr. C. then dwelt upon the growing hostility to slavery and its probable effects upon Kentucky; the agitation of the question of emancipation in Great Britain for 30 years; the spirit of abolition which has prevailed in England for the last four years, and its spreading influence as now felt in our Northern States; the danger of such excitements upon the stability of the Union; the suicidal policy of Kentucky separating herself from the South, which is her staple market and the staff of her dependence. He slluded to the possible emergency talked of by the gentleman from Barren, when she might be driven for protection to appeal to the North; but contended that when Kentucky could bring herself to rely upon any protection but that of her bring herself to rely upon any protection but that of her own right arm, she would cease to be worthy of the name she bears."

Some little sparring took place at the close o. Mr. 7.'s peech between him and Mr. Clay. The committee then ook a recess. In the afternoon, Mr. H. din spoke about

"With much shrewdness, a acking the inconsistencies of the speakers who had introduced the repeal bill. His main argument was substantially the same as that already gone over by the supporters of the law of '33. It is therefore unnecessary to state in detail what he said; but a few of his antithetical allusions to the inconsistencies of gentlemen on the other side may not prove uninteresting to

your readers.

He said the different reasons given for the repeal of the law of '33 were very curious when contrasted. The gendeman from Breckenridge told us that slaves are not persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The

to be an evil must be abolished, nolens nolens, is certainly very shallow, and we are surprised that Dr. Channing gave way to it. It is true that he says, near his conclusion, that "House no desire to force Emancipation on the south," it list the street of a similar tenor in relation to political action on the subject. But he thinks that they south should not, in our humble opinion, it always will. The idea of expecting the permanent rulers of a country to voluntarily make reforms, which, to use a vulgar phrase, do not pay, is preposterous. As romarked before, we should like, as well as any one, to have slavery abolished in toto, but we think that that measure can be accomplished only by constitution and the State Constitution; and in discussing fond of exciting his palate with what he loathes and detests, that he is ready to make a large swallow of it and cry out "do give us more." The gentleman from Breckenridge actually finds benevolence in a slave ship, and out of the abundance of his humanity would perpetuate the chains of his fellow man. One would think you might as well look for snow in July or the flowers of the field in December, as for benevolence in a slave ship, or for humanity in riveting the chains of the slave. The gentleman from Ohio is just as fond of swallowing what he loathes and detests as the gentleman from Breckenridge is of gulping down what is a delicious blessing. The gentleman talked of the judges of the Superior Courts, but Judge Ousley himself was nothing in point of talent compared with them; for they can argue from opposite premises, and yet draw the self-same conclusion. This indeed, may be a master stroke of skill;—by spreading their nets in different directions they may catch more supporters for their repeal bill. They oil skill;—by spreading their nets in different directions they may catch more supporters for their repeal bill. They spread one net in Louisville, telling the simple people there that they have too much white labor, therefore they ought to go for the repeal; they spread another south of the Green River and tell the people there, they have no white labor, therefore they ought to go for the repeal. They spread another net in the highly cultivated tracts in the northern counties, and tell the people they want slaves to plant their open fields into shrubberies and orchards, therefore they ought to go for the repeal; and they surread another net in the highly cultivated they surread another net in the spread another net in the surread net fore they ought to go for the repeal; and they spread another in the Southern countries and tell people they want slaves to cut down their trees and turn the country in cleared fields, therefore they ought to go for the repeal.

cleared fields, therefore they ought to go for the repeal.

"Mr. Crenshaw made a few remarks in explanation.

"The question was then called, which shut out an amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, and the vote was taken by count—yeas 40, nays 25, and so the Committee decided to report the bill, striking out the enacting clause. [The effect of this is the same as deciding that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject.] Mr. Bullock moved the Committee to rise and report the bill, which was done, and the House resumed its regular stiting. The question then the House resumed its regular sitting. The question ther came up to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Johnson made some remarks approving of the law '33, but favorable to some amendments

Amendments now being out of order, the previous question was called, and after another effort had failed to introduce Mr. Johnson's amendments, the main question was carried by yeas and nays—yeas 53, nays 34, and so the enacting clause was struck out

Yeas-Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Botts, Brent, Bullock, Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Botts, Brent, Bullock Bush, Caldwell, Chenault, Chilton, Clay, Cofer, Craddock, Crenshaw, Cunningham, Curle, Davidson, Forman, Goble, Goodson, Graham, Gray, Harding, Hardin, Hart, Hawkins, Hays, Hazlerig, Kirtley, Latimer, C. A. Marshall, W. C. Marshall, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan, Newell, Park, Perciful, Raymon, Rowlett, Rudd, Speed, Stockton, Taylor, Thompson, Trussell, Vance, Wakefield, Waring, Watkins, Williams, Woodson—53. Nays-Messrs. Brien, Bruton, Buckner, Calhoun, Col-

yier, Curd, Fletcher, Gabbert, Hoggard, Hammond, Harrison, Haydon, Howard, Johnson, Lackey, W. N. Marshall, McHenry, Morehead, Nance, Paris, Reeves, Riffe, Shanks, Shaw, B. Smith, H. H. Smith, Snyder, South, N. B. Stephens, J. Stephens, Towles, Triplett, Watts, Wortham -34. The House then adjourned.

The reporter of the Advertiser says, "it is generally considered that the law of '33 will not be again agitated for

a few years." From the Liberator.

Recantation.

The following letter from the Rev. Abel Brown, of Northampton, will be perused with great satisfaction by our numerous readers.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 7, 1841. DEAR BRO. GARRISON:

As a subscriber to your paper, I wish the privilege of giving publicity to a few circumstances relating to the anti-slavery cause in Hampshire county:

About a year since, I attended the annual meeting of the County Society held in this place. At that time, the Society

and to bring the Society to act at the polls, and save the churches from the curse of slavery. From the apparent honesty of its members, I anticipated the happiest results. Ater waiting one year, I will detail a few of these results.

1. The practical influence of the Society in a political point of view. The Executive Committee of the Hampshire County Anti-Slavery Society have made direct efforts to defeat the election of men to any important offices, who were in favor of the abolition of slavery. The Committee appointed three men to attend the National Convention. were in favor of the abolition of slavery. The Committee appointed three men to attend the National Convention at Albany, in April last, who were pledged to vote for William Henry Harrison. During the summer, some of them have attended the 'log-cabin' and hard cider Conventions, and used their influence to secure the election of the pro-slavery candidates. They have never taken the least action to prevent the artislavery fixeds from sustaining always. vent the anti-slavery friends from sustaining slavery. It has been publicly declared, that the leading members of the Committee would vote a pro-slavery ticket; and as it was declared, so have they done—and lest they should be rought to an account for their wickedness, or for so use best known to themselves, they came to the manl nclusion, that they would not notify the annual meeting nd thereby let the Society die unknown and unhonored But, after 'no small stir' among a few who yet feel a littl nterest for the cause, they have been compelled to notif he meeting, although it is a week later than the Constitu

on requires.

These, be it remembered, are the officers of a Society, which these, so it remembered, are the officers of a Society, total hanged its auxiliaryship, because Garrison and the Libere or paralized their efforts to effect the abolition of slavery b

2. Purification of the Church. Some of the Committee 2. Purification of the Church. Some of the Committee are members of churches which refuse to take any action against slavery, whose ministers are as dumb as the dogs spoken of by the propliet, who will not suffer an anti-slavery sermon to be preached in their pulpits, especially upon the Sabbath, and whose communion is always polluted by the greatest haters of abolition which our country affords.—
Other officers are members of a church, whose minister is an expense with this placeter of the anti-placeter. hat receives within its bosom men who are guilty of robbin that receives within its bosom then who are guilty of roboting the poor, and even of buying and selling the 'image of God.' Yes, they are members of a church that have made one of these robbers an officer to present to his dear abolition brethren the emblems of our holy Saviour's body and blood! There has been no efforts made to sustain anti-slavery meetings in this vicinity by this Committee, but, on the contrary, its influence has been directly against any agi-

ation of the subject.

There has been an anti-slavery conference and prayermeeting one Sabbath evening in every month at the Bapist church, and measures are now being taken to form

st church, and measure in Anti-Slavery Society.

Perhaps you are aware that I have used what little inquence I possess to sustain and advance abolition through
users organization. So far as my efforts have in any way

have been organization. humbly ask pardon of God, and of those who sympathize with the oppressed. Those who have heard me will best udge whether I have faithfully rebuked slavery and its up-olders in and out of the church, or not.

From the New-York Evangelist.

A Response to the Remonstrance from the Con

The address of the Congregational Union of Scotlan to their fellow-Christians in America, dated, April 16, 1840, having been read to the 2d Congregational Church of Philadelphia, upon the Sabbath at a subsequent meeting held for the purpose, on the 9th of December, 1840, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, as an ex-

Resolved, That it is with the highest pleasure and the most devoted gratitude to God, we have listened to the faithful address of our fellow-Christians in Scotland, touch-

faithful address of our fellow-Christians in Scotland, touching the crime of American slavery, and the participation of the American churches in the same. While it is painful to contemplate the reality here, it is gateful to know that rebuke and exhortation, dictated by Christian love as the appropriate means of producing repentance are reformation, are thus faithful by administered.

Resolved, That the prejudice against color, so inveterately cherished by the great body of professing Chrisbians in this country, has very properly claimed and shared the consideration of our brethrer, abroad; and is justly regarded by them as most offensive to God—poouring contempt on his work, and quarrelling with the allotments of his Providence—as most cruel to the colored man, and the main support of the slave system.

Resolved, That remonstrances, such as we have received from our brethren in Scotland, are among the most efficient means for the overthrow of slavery—strengthening the hands and encouraging the hearts of those in this country and the constraints of the contemplating the hands and encouraging the hearts of those in this country and the constraints.

with one voice, shall express their abhorence of American slavery, and faithfully reprove and rebuke, whatever division of the common brotherhood shall dare to countenance or shelter it, then may we confidently expect to see this enormous system of iniquity rapidly waning to its termination, and the day of jubilee at hand, when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.'

Resolved, That this address is entitled to the candid and prayerful consideration of all in this country who bear the Christian name, or love the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, to be presented by him to the Congregational Union of Scotland.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed on behalf of the church, and published in the New-York. Evangelist, and the American and Foreigh Anti-Slavery Reporter.

DAVID ROOT, Acting Pastor.

Samuel D. Hastings, }
Clerk of the Church.

From the New-Hampshire Abolition Standard.

The Virginia and Georgia Case.

We have succeeded, not in getting at the official record of the resolutions passed the last night of the session of the N. H. Legislature, but in procuring a copy from the reporter's hand. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was established by the people of the States respectively, the people of each State acting in their sovereign capacity as a party to the compact,

Resolved, That each State is sovereign within its own territory, except so far as that sovereignty may be abridged by

ritory, except so far as that sovereignty may be abridged by the delegation of the powers specified in the federal Consti-

Resolved, That the federal government is limited in its

jurisdiction; but within its appropriate sphere is paramount to the authority of the States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to provide for the faithful observance of the stipulations contained in the federal government.

Resolved, That the refusal of one State to surrender a person charged with the commission of

erson charged with the commission of a crime within ano-her State, and who shall flee from justice, is in open disre-

gard of the plain letter of the Constitution, subversive of the peace and harmony of the Union, and destructive of the ends for which the federal government was established. Resolved, That the Executive of this State be requested

to transmit to the Executive of the several States, to be laid before their respective legislatures, and to our senators and representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body, a copy of the above report and these resolutions.

The Homage Resolutions.

The resolutions of the Virginia and Georgia case have completed the work of pro-slavery democracy, and New-Hampshire is humbled in the dust before the footstool of southern despotism. Let Baker and his reckless compeers bring out their chains. Now is the time to put them on A people who can submit to such legislation are ready for fetters, and liberty will never have a value in their eyes until they have themselves crouched under the burthens of slavery, and learned by experience the hitterness of the slavery, and learned by experience the bitterness of the bondman's lot.

By referring to the fifth resolution in the series it will be By referring to the fifth resolution in the series it will be seen how low we have fallen. That resolution goes infinitely beyond the most slavocratic construction of the Constitution. The Constitution requires that the person claimed as a fugitive from justice, shall be charged, 'in' the State from which the demand comes. There must be some information or indictment against him, actually made, in the State that claims him. It has always therefore been considered necessary to prove that the person demanded was charged with crime in due form, before the courts of the State. The resolution in question does not propose to guard the freedom of the people by any such provision. He must indeed be charged with the commission of crime in the State, but he need not be charged in the State, with the commission of crime. The first charge may be in the governor's demand; and that demand, without an inquiry;—whether the act charged is a crime—whether it was done in the State from which the demand comes—whether there is any indictment in that State of the person claimed, and indeed without seeking to know any thing, except what some without seeking to know any thing, except what some slaveholding governor may think best to communicate, the citizen must be given up to slave law, or mob law, as the

terly inconsistent with the second great command, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

2. Resolved, That the Presbytery do consider the spirit

and letter of slavery, as repugnant to the vital interests of our country, and therefore will use our influence for its im-mediate abolition.

3. Resolved, That the system and practice of American

Passed in Presbytery of Delaware, New-York, at their

ssion, in Franklin, December, 1839.
A true extract from the minutes.
F. HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.

P. HAKKING POIN, Stated Clerk.

December Session of said Presbytery unanimously
Resolved, That the resolutions passed in Presbytery, Deember, 1839, on the subject of slavery, be publicly read n each congregation, without delay; and that the congre-ration be advised to feel and exercise a deep sympathy for the sufferings of 'them that are in bonds as bound with them.

A true extract of the minutes.

F. HARRINGTON, Stated Clerk.
Franklin, Dec. 1840.

From the Maine Advocate of Freedom. Maine and Georgia.

The question between these States does not appear to be settled by Whig congratulations. The Governor of Georgia has brought up the difficulty again in his annual mesge with chivalrous freshness, and recommended ACTION sage with chivatrous freshness, and recommended ACTION on it by the legislature. The legislature have responded in the same southern spirit, and have proposed a law (some say it has passed both houses,) requiring that all vessels belonging to, or clearing from any port in the State of Maine, shall be quarantined a length of time, and on clearing from any port in Georgia shall be subject to search before their departure.

What say seamen and citizens of Maine? Will this do? Here again the Constitution is trampled under foot for the "peculiar institution." It strikes us that the vessels and seamen of Maine would be a little troublesome thus kept on a long quarantine. The searchers, too, might have the whole time of their passage to search. We wait for farther

developments.

Since writing the above, we perceive that the bill was passed, establishing a quarantine of 100 days, and the penalty for violation of the law—'confinement in the penitentary not less than 5 nor more than 10 years.' Here is work all laid out. Seamen are likely to get as good pay for their general opposition to abolitionists, as the democratic party did—all in southern scrip. We have confidence that the people and legislature of Maine will view this case calmly, and act like freemen who understand, and dare maintain

Short and Easy Lessons.

Question. What is the unpardonable sin? Answer. To attack and expose the sins of the clergy.
Q. Should we not try thom by the Bible standard?
A. By no means. They are themselves the standard.

Q. What is the greatest injury to religion?
A. To oppose and expose the errors and sins of its prossors and teachers.

Q. Is not the peace of the church of infinitely more im-

nce than its purity?
Yes. Hence what a world of mischief reformers have nade in every age

Q. Is innovation always wrong ! A. Yes. Hence the introduction of the Gospel was a

Q. What is the true doct to of consistency? A. "Modern" consistency is to profess to be an aboli-tionist, and at the same time oppose abolitio". Say that slavery is a dreadful evil, and at the same time carefully

sbetain, and use our most vigorous exertions to make there abstain, from every attempt to destroy it.

Q. What is the object of the church!

A. To prevent the improvement of society, and to retard

Q. What is the object of the ministry?
A. To please the people. See Gal. 1: 10.
Q. What are the best means of overthrowing popular

Letting them all alone.

Who are the true friends of the Gospel?

Those who take care not to extend its principles and

A. Those who take care not to extend its principles and blessings impartially to all men.
Q. Is God a respecter of persons?
A. Yes; he loves the white man, and the rich man, and the honorable man, far above the black man, and the poor man, and the obscure man—and so ought we.
Q. Is truth mighty, and will it prevail?
A. Yes; in respect to every thing but slavery; statistics will overthrow it.—Christian Witness.

Mr. Creashaw obtained the floor at half past four, but it a very poor and false view of the matter. Our limits allow as to enter upon several other which some people have, that what they hold.

Mr. Creashaw obtained the floor at half past four, but it the battle of New Orleans?

Mr. Creashaw obtained the floor at half past four, but it the battle of New Orleans?

Mr. Creashaw obtained the floor at half past four, but it the manner in which gentlemen in this debate had spoken of slavery, Mr. Calhoun said, if it ever should so happen that the speech delivered vesterday by the gentleman from Ohio says slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohio says slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohio says slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohio says slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohio says slaves are not persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal. The gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are not persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal.

The damonitory voice of Christians abroad is often its two gentleman from Ohios avery slaves are persons, but cattle, and therefore he went for repeal.

The almosion to the manner in which gentleman from Ohios

"Sir:—We noticed in your paper of the 13th instant. (December, 1835.) some remarks upon a book published by us, (Reed and Matheson's Narrative,) in which you give us a word of caution respecting the publication of books containing offensive sentiments and statements on the subject of slavery.

They then go on to declare that they had previously as certained that Messrs. Raced and Matheson "were highly esteemed as gentlemen and Christians," and therefore they had not examined their work, and aver, "We had no suspicion of it whatever. You have, no doubt, heard of Mr. Abdy's book which was represented to us as ably written, and likely to be profitable, but we were also told that Mr Abdy was an abolitionist; and we would have nothing to do with him?

The character of the journal to which this humble apolo

"Let us declare, through the public journals of our coun try, that the question of slavery is not, and shall not be, open to discussion—that the system is deeply rooted among us, and must remain for ever! that the very moment any private individual attempts to lecture us upon its evils and immorality, and the necessity of putting means in operation to secure us from them, in the same moment his tongue shall be cut out, and cast upon the dung-hill."

But this amiable gentleman was not the only confessor of our enterprising publishers. The very next year they reprinted an English novel, without knowing that in one of the changes were some "off-users amultimes and the change of the change its chapters were some "offensive sentiments on the subject of slavery." Again they were rebuked, and again did they confess and bewall their involuntary offence in a letter published in the Charleston Mercury.

"We were," say they, "entirely ignorant of the fact, that the 'Woods and Fields' contained the objectionable matter referred to in your letter of the 2d instant, until after the work was published. By this time it must be pretty generally understood in your section, as well as elsewhere that we uniformly decline publishing works calculated to interfere, in any way, with southern rights and southern institations. Our interests, not less than our opinions, would dictate this course, if there were no other less selfish considerations. Since the receipt of your letter, we have printed an edition of the 'Woods and Fields,' in which the offensive matter has been omitted.'

But merely to omit offensive matter, would have bee negative merit. Hence, it was thought expedient by the Messrs. Harpers, to publish a volume containing a formal vindication of slavery from the Scriptures, and abounding with panegyries on staveholders, and vulgar abuse of abo

These are the men who have established a vast manufac tory of books for the special use of the common school children of the United States—books from which, as we have seen, they are pledged to exclude whatever may interfere in any way, not only with southern rights, but also with "southern institutions." In this manufactory Mr. James Renwick, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, is one of the operatives, and to but was assumed the lege, is one of the operatives, and to him was assigned the

task of fabricating a life of John Jan, of course "suitable for the southern market."

Mr. Kenwick having no materials for his work, except such as were furnished in the biography of my father, written by me, and published in 1833 by the Harpers, before the South had acquired the control of their press, asked my assent, which he admits in his preface was "liberally gra ." In giving this assent, I did not at the time recollect e use which would necessarily be made of it. At page 140 of his memoir, Mr. R. thus expresses him-

"We have adverted, on more than one occasion, to the exertions of Jay in the cause of abolition. Enough has, perhaps, been said, to show the position he maintained in rela-tion to this question. Yet, so much excitement has recent-ly prevailed on this subject, that his course, perhaps, calls for a full explanation. While Jay, as has been stated, was favorable to, and instrumental in, obtaining a law for gradual emancipation in the State of New-York, it is obvious that he was not prepared to go the lengths of the modern abolitionists. He did not deny the abstract right of holding slaves, or stigmatise those who did as offenders against the code of morals and religion; for he made use of the services of slaves, both received by inhertrace, and physical vices of staves, both received by inheritance, and obtained by purchase. With a sound view of the provisions of the Constitution, and of the rights of the States, his efforts at emaacipation were limited to the State in which he lived; and his very position as an owner of slaves, and a sharer in the probable loss by abolition, rendered his efforts more disc. the probable loss by aboutton, rendered ins efforts more disinterested. If he forbore to apply to the General Government for the exertion of authority which neither by grant
nor by implication does it possess, he equally avoided any
attempt at agitation in those States where the condition of
that John Jay was not a fanatic and discovery
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that John Jay was not a fanatic and discovery and discovery and discovery and discovery and d a, not those of a fanatic and disorganizer.

His "full explanation" of my father's course is avowedly given, in consequence of the recent abolition excitement, and obviously for the pourpose of contrasting his conduct and opinions with those of "modern abolitionists." And here let it be observed, that it has not been deemed expedient to suffer Mr. Jay to explain for himself. Not one of my rather's character to obscene rite, because a professor single word, written by him on the subject of slavery, is from protesting against the obscene rite, because a professor of Columbia College was the officiating minister.

WILLIAM JAY. he "was not prepared to go the lengths of the modern abo-litionists," is true only to a certain extent. At the time he was in active life, it was the almost universal opinion, in which he concurred, that a compulsory immediate emand pation was too hazardous to justify the experiment; he therefore advocated a compulsory gradual emancipation.— Experience has since shown that slavery may be immediately abolished without permanent injury to either party, and greatly to the eventual benefit of both master and slave .greatly to the eventual benefit of both master and slave.—

On the other points of the "full explanation," I will give
my father the privilege denied him by Mr. R. —of speaking
for himself; and I will give only so much of his language as
is contained in the very book which Mr. R. has abridged.

He did not deny, we are told, "the abstract right of holding slaves" In a deed of manumission, drawn and signed
by himself, he says: "Whereas the children of men are by
manure gonally free and cannot without injustice, he either

nature equally free, and cannot, without injustice, be either reduced to, or held in, slavery." During the Revolutionary

But he made use "of the services of slaves obtained by purchase." It did not suit the purpose of the books to include in the "full explanation" Mr. Jay's own explanation of this part of his conduct, viz: "I purchase slaves, and manumal them at proper ages, when their faithful services shall have afforded me a reasonable retribution." In other words, he purchased their freedom, and for the money thus advanced, the servant repaid him in labor. In this arrangement, the servant, of course, joyfully acquiesced. In the whole course of his life Mr. Jay never soid a slave. Yet with the knowledge that he manumitted every slave he purchased, Mr. R. affects to prajse his disinterestedness in promoting abolition at the hazard of losing his property.

We are next taught, that "with sound views of the constitution and the rights of the States, his efforts at emancipation were limited to the State in which he lived." Of

pation were limited to the State in which he lived." Of course his example condomiss every abolitionist in the

At the ormation of the New-York Manumission Society he was placed at its head, and retained the situation for five years. One of the first measures of the Society, was to print an edition of 2,000 copies of an Anti-Slavery tract, dedicated "to the honorable members of the Continental

From the NewFork America.

Remyrich's Life of John Jayr.

From the NewFork America.

Remyrich's Life of John Jayr.

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From the NewFork America.

From the NewFork America

So far from confining his efforts to the State in which So far from containing his efforts to the State in which he lived, Mr. Jay entered into correspondence with an Anti-Slavery Society in England, and another in France, and remarked in his letter to the former, "We will cheerfully co-operate with you in endeavoring to procure advocates for the same cause in other countries."

the next annual commencement of the College in New-York (Professor Renwick's College), exposing in the best manner the injustice and cruelty of the Slave Trade, and the oppression and impolicy of holding negroes in Slavery."

The next year a competitor for the prize appeared, and on motion of the Mayor of the city, a committe was appointed to wait up the abolition student for a cony of his oration. to wait on the abolition student for a copy of his oration. The committee consisted of the Mayor, Alexander Hamilton, and Melancthon Smith. A committee was also appointed (Mr. Jay being still president) to wait on the priners of newspapers to persuade them "to refrain from pub shing advertisments for the sale of slaves, or for runawa,

To return to Mr. Renwick. He assures us Mr. Jay forebore to apply to the General Government for the ex-ertion of authority, which neither by grant nor by implica-ion does it possess." Small praise this, that Mr. Jay, who, ertion of authority, which neither by grant nor by implica-tion does it possess." Small praise this, that Mr. Jay, who, it seen a, was deemed competent for the office of Chief Justice of the United States, forebore to ask Con-gress to do what he must have known it had no right to do! And is this intended for eulogy! By no means: it is only a sort of half concealed, irresponsible charge, that the son of John Jay, and those who act with him, are doing what his father forebore to do. There is as little truth as there

his father forebore to do. There is as little truth as there is manliness in the insinuation.

If Mr. R. only wishes to be understood, that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the States, the following extract from an Address by the officers of the American Auti-Slavery Society in 1835, will show him, that "modern Abolitionists" need no lectures on constitutional law from the Chemistry Professor in Columbia College. "We hold that Congress has no more right to abolish Slavery in the Southern States, than in the French West India Islands.—Of course we desire no national legislation on the subject." It is true the Abolitionists have applied to the General It is true the Abolitionists have applied to the General

overnment to exert its authority for three objects, viz.:

1. The Abolition of Slavery in the National Territories;

2. The suppression of the Slave Trade between the 3. The exclusion, in future, from the Union of any ner

lave State. Does Mr. R. mean to imply that neither by grant nor by nplication, has Congress authority to effect these objects so, he differs from DANIEL WEBSTER, who, on such sub ects, is at least of equal authority with the professor.— JOHN JAY, also, in a letter which Mr. R. has read, says tha John Jay, also, in a letter which Mr. R. has read, says that salvery ought not to be permitted in any new State; and that the authority of Congress to prohibit the migration and importation of slaves in any of the States, does not appear to him to be even "questionable." Did Mr. R. mean to contradict these doctrines of Jay and Webster? If not, both of the agent of the state of the state of the same of the state of the what did he mean?

Mr. Jay's views were those of an "enlightened politician."
Indeed! And does the Professor mean to condemn those politicians who measure out political rights to our citizens according to the fineture of their skin! In his "full explanation" he of course avoids the most distant intimation of Mr. Jay's views in relation to the rights of colored people. The doctrine of modern Abolitionists, which more the other has exposed them to contumely and violence, is that black men have naturally, and ought by law to enjoy, the same rights as white men. Mr. R. knew but conceals the black men have naturally, and ought by law to enjoy, the same rights as white men. Mr. R. knew but conceals the fact, that on this point Mr. Jay went the whole length of the Abolitionists of the present day. "I wish," said he, "to see all unjust and unnecessary discriminations every where abolished, and that the time may soon come when all our inhabitants of Every color and denomination shall be free and equal partakers of our political liberty." In the presented or the Constitution of the Society over which he presided, it is declared to be the duty of Christians to er civil and religious liberty to which they are by nature a. much entitled as ourselves." In accordance with these

society had not prepared them for the measure. His views in fine, were those of a sound statesman and enlightened which the book is specially intended, he who be ieves it sin which the book is specially intended, he who be ieves it singular politician, not those of a fanatic and disorganizer."

Had John Jay been represented as an "abolitionist," the Harpers of course would have had nothing to do with him"; but if he can be made to justify "the abstract right of holding slaves"—to declare that the Federal Government is restrained from exerting any authority in relation to Slavery; and lastly, if he can be made to rebuke his son as a "fanatic and disorganizer" for being an abolitionist, the publishers will, in the language of the trade, have made a good hit, and the book will self at the South. Mr. Renwick has a perfect right to sit in judgment on my father's conduct and opinions, but he has no right to misrepresent them. John Jay, "in which the offensive matter has been omitted.

I have no wish to say things unpleasant to Mr. R.; and sincerely regret that he has rendered it necessary. But I would, indeed, be recreant to honor and to duty could I witness the sordid sacrifice of one of the brightest features of my Father's character on the altar of Slavery, and refrain of my Father's character on the altar of Slavery, and refrai

Ohly Slavery.

An interesting discussion took place in the House of Representatives of Ohio a few days since on a petition from S. Walker of Logan Co. asking that "all persons, citizens of this State, who hold slaves, be deprived of all right to vote or hold office; or, in other words, that they be politically disfranchised; and, if there be any members in the present legislature who are guilty of this crime, that they be, upon conviction—expelled." Mr. Morris of Licking moved that it be rejected. He regarded it as an insult to the house. It asked us to disfranchise a large porsuit to the house. It asked us to disfranchise a large por-tion of the cuizens of the State. Mr. Brough contended that the direct design of this petition was to disfranchise a large portion of the cuizens of this State—it insults the nature equally free, and cannot, without injustice, be either reduced to, or held in, slavery." During the Revolutionary war, he wrote—"Till America comes into this measure, (gradual emancipation,) her prayers to Heaven for liberty will be impious." He drafted and signed a petition to the Legislature of New-York, beginning "Your memorialists, deeply affected by the situation of those who, free by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

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But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this State."

But held in slavery by the laws of this state is constitution of Ohio to show that the prayer of the petitions are not right, no power to pronounce such, which is legalized in other States, and lawful.

States is constitutional and lawful.

States, is objections to the third party scheme:

Ist. I entertain the most favorable opinion of the honest integrity, and unfilmching idelity of the great majority of which is a doubt but the Executive of Pennsity, and unfilmching idelity of the great majority of the tritical party bretiren. I have no doubt of the bunds are doubt but the Executive of Pennsity, and unfilmching idelity of the great majority of the purity of the integrity, and unfilmching idelity of the great majority of the protein on the bound of those who the integrity and unfilmching idelity of the great majority of the protein on the bound of those who the integrity and unfilmching idelity of the great majority of

head of them all, as obscuring all others by the vastness of its character, the more I am convinced that it embodies its magnitude. Our constitution then has already pronounced it to be A CRIME, surpassing, encompassing and covering all others. But further, we have in the statute book, (he reads from the statute in proof of his assertion,) deprived men of every civil right for crime. We have then declared slavery to be a crime—we have already distranchised men for crimes of another character, and less atrocity—have we not then the constitutional right, the constitutional power to distranchise men for the crime of slavery, and to expel them from this house when convicted

of its perpetration!

The years and mays being called on the motion to reject, nineteen voted in the affirmative and forty-two in the negative. The petition was then referred to the committe on

ment, &c. At the close of his year's labor, Canada being under another government, and without the societys, opetations, he was no longer employed by them. Since which time, for upwards of three years, he has continued still to labor assiduously in that province, principally establishing schools among the fugitives, and depending upon the charities of a benevotent public for his support.

We have frequently, within the last two years, had our attention directed towards those efforts of Mr. Wilson, and have inquired into their character and tendency and have

Before taking leave of the New-York Society, it may be interesting to offer the following instances of the fanaticism of our forefathers. In 1786, the Society offered a gold need "to the person who shall deliver the best oration at the next annual commencement of the College in New-York (Professor Renwick's Goldege), exposing in the best namer the injustice and cruelty of the Slave Trade, and the oppression and impolicy of holding negroes in Slavery." The next year a competitor for the prize appeared, and on motion of the Mayor of the city, a committe was appointed to wait on the abolition student for a copy of his oration. The committee consisted of the Mayor, Alexander Hamilton, and Melancthon Smith. A committee was also apdefence of any separate organization among us, it has always been in view of the deepest necessity; when law, try, to deprive us of some absolutely needful privilege, or to prevent our moral and religious improvement. But such is not the case in Canada. The government of that country, in her policy, knows nothing about distinctions, founded on color. The government, in her schools, generally established throughout the colony, throws open their doors alike to all, and such is the education, and have been the habits of the people, as to welcome to all their churches, persons, without regard to complexion. There doubtless is an artstocracy in Canada, akin to that in the mother country; but that knows nothing about color. Now such being the case, where is there any necessity for establishing ng the case, where is there any necessity for establishin separate schools or separate churches, under such a government, among such a people! Can they but have an unhappy, rather than a happy tendency? Whether Bro. Wilson, or any one else, in any effort to establish them, ought to be supported by the friends of impartial freedom, is a question to be answered.

We believe Mr. Wilson to be most sincere in his labors, that he have the advantage and unpresentation of the assettle.

that he has the education and unprovenient of the people in view, and that such efforts, if the people were shut out from the schools and the churches, with but dark propects of having access to them, would have a claim upon the Christian public for support. But his policy, under the circumstances, appears to us to be of bad tendency. It may be that the property of provides the property of provides and the property of the provides and the provi se, that there are settlements of fugitives, and which, in espect to schools, are destitute, in which case his, or the ifforts of any one, ought to be directed towards the influening the government to establish schools among them, in ead of attempting to support them by the aid of the Aucan friends. We would also say, that all separate sett mean friends. We would also say, that all separate settle-ments under that government, ought at once and forever

Our attention has now been directed to this subject, from an interview had with an intelligent colored friend from Toronto, who, with numerous other persons, deprecate the labors of Mr. Wilson as of bad tendency, and who look apon the efforts recently made in England, with some effect, to establish a manual labor school in Canada, for the benefit of coloral ways are well also record in Canada, for the benefit of colored youth, as uncalled for, and of ruinous ef tect. The University at Toronto, stands with open door feet. The University at Toronto, stands with open doors for the reception of students, without regard to color. It was his opinion, that the American friends had no need to concern themselves at all about the fugitive, after they had landed him safely in Canada; once a British subject, and he would fare as well as any other subject of the same class .- Colored American

From the Xenia Free Press. General Assembly of Ohlo.

On the 2d, Mr. Lawrence presented the following pet ion and letter of instructions, from Samuel Walker, Esq. of Logan county

To the agents of the people of Ohio, convened in General As-sembly for legislative purposes:

Your fellow-citizens of Logan county, and State aforesaid, believing that it is essentially in violation of our free institutions for persons who reside amongst us to hold, as slaces, those who, by virtue of our common humanity, are our brothers and sisters: Therefore it is my will, as on the sovereign people of said State, that such persons thus holding slaves shall, as a punishment, lose their political then conveyed him a few miles, to the house of a man by rights during their continuance in the crime. And if there be any amongst you of this description, let them forthwith e any amongst you of this description, let them forthwith be expelled, upon conviction, as unworthy to sit in legisla-

S. WALKER. December 22, 1840.

[The following is the letter of instructions referred to

To the agents of the people of Ohio, convened in General As-sembly for legislative purposes:

Your fellow-citizen of Logan County, in the State aforethe State of Kentucky, earnestly requesting it to abolish slavery in their State, as an infinite evil to humanity, to the slave, to the State and people, to us, and to the world.

S. WALKER.

Bellefontaine, Logan County. These papers raised quite a tempest in the House. When the first was offered, Mr. Morris moved to reject it. Mr. Lawrence was opposed to its rejection. It came within the provisions of the Constitution to consider and report sions of the Constitution to community of the be-Mr. Brough was in favor of rejecting it. He be-kiner sarcasm. Messrs. Worapon it. Mr. Brough was in lavor or legested, leved it an emanation of bitter sarcasm. Messrs. Worthington, Bliss, Perkins, Young, and Scott, of Harrison, opposed the rejection. The last named gentleman was personally acquainted with the petitioner. He was an honormal Mr. S. believed him sincere, however he able man, and Mr. S. believed him sincere, however he might err in opinion. Messrs. M'Gugin and Bell spoke in favor of rejecting the petition. Messrs Jenkins and Scott, of Crawford, opposed its rejection. Mr. Lawrence replied. He vouched for the sincerity of the petitioner. The discussion was continued for some time, when the question was taken on the motion to reject, and decided as follows:—Yeas 19—Navs 41 Yeas 19-Navs 41.

The petition was then referred to the Committee on the

Objections to the Third Party.

But holding such opinions, how came he to "use the services of slaves received by inheritance," as Mr. R. says he did! This assertion I regard as a strange mistake. If he ever had in his possession for one moment a slave received by inheritance, as Mr. R. says he did! This assertion I regard as a strange mistake. If he ever had in his possession for one moment a slave received state which prohibit the existence of slavery or involuntary services of their anti-slavery principles, or the strength state which prohibit the existence of slavery or involuntary services of their anti-slavery principles, or the strength state which prohibit the existence of slavery or involuntary services of their anti-slavery principles, or the strength state which prohibit the existence of slavery or involuntary services of their anti-slavery principles, or the strength state which prohibit the existence of slavery or involuntary services of their desire for the speed, trumph of the cause of husever had in his possession for one moment a slave received by inheritance, I am ignorant of the fact.

But he made use "of the services of slaves obtained by procedure." It did not suit the purpose of the books to include in the "full explanation" Mr. Jay's non explanation of this part of his conduct, viz: "I purchase slaves, and manufact them at proper ages, when their faithful services that had have afforded me a reasonable retribution." In other words, he purchased their freedom, and for the money thus advanced, the servant repaid him in labor. In this arrangement of the sale to the constitution, which will sarrangement and service and a streament on the constitution, which will sarrangement and service and a twinter destrict of the speed of them all service and the constitution, which wil

truth to prevail on your brethren to adopt your plan, you have resorted to crimination, denunciation, pains, penalties prosoription, and their kindred means. I do not intend, by proscription, and their kindred means. I do not intend, by these remarks, to include all. Neither would I be understood as supposing that all the urong is with you, and all the right with us. There has been exhibited on both sides, undoubtedly, much which we should deplore. In the heat of zeal, it is to be expected that a proper regard to each others feelings might not always be regarded. But, from the first to the last, if I mistake not, the third party have

have this right. But, while they avail themselves of this privilege, I hope they will feel that it is their duty to award to others, without censure, what they claim for them-

From the Middlebury Free Press. Anti-Slavery Movements.

The abolitionists in this State, and we believe in all the The abolitionists in this State, and we believe in all the States, since the termination of the recent Presidential contest, seem to be awakening to new, more earnest, and more active operations than have ever characterized their movements heretofore. It was thought by many, especially the opponents of the anti-slavery enterprise, that political partisanship and zeal had so far engrossed their attention, and eaten up their attachment to abolition as a distinct organization, that they would never again assume the attitude and engage in the efforts which formerly marked their operations. But this prediction seems destined not to receive a fulfilment. Unless we are much mistaken, the subject of slavery and its abolition, is soon to become the absorbing tions. But this prediction seems destined not a rule to fulfilment. Unless we are much mistaken, the subject of slavery and its abolition, is soon to become the absorbing and engrossing topic of public discussion and scrutiny. The public sentiment, so far as we have the opportunity of judging, is assuming more and more the anti-slavery type, and the time will speedily come, unless we very much misjudge, when men of every political and religious faith will have to look this great and momentous question in the face, and delook this great and momentous question in the face, and de cide upon the stand each one will take for himself in it aguation and final decision.

The people of this section have recently had their atten

tion called prominently to the subject by several abolition meetings which have been held both previous and subse-quent to the late annual meeting of the State Anti-Slavery quent to the late annual meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society. The interest of these meetings has been greatly increased by the presence and efforts of a distinguished champion in the abolition ranks from abroad. We allude to Mr. Charles C. Burleigh, of Philadelphia. We have heard Mr. Burleigh in several of his lectures, and have been highly entertained in listening to him, especially in his discourses in this village the two weeks past. He is a young man—heing now about thirty years of age—a self-taught New Englander, but a man of uncommon power of argument, illustration and eloquence. For powers of analysis, nicety of discrimination, triumphant logic, energetic and impressive elocution, and sustained impetus, we have seldom found his superior. On such a subject as slavery, with such a master of argument and persuasion, it is impossible for a community to remain unmoved; and we doubt not, from present indications, that the abolitionists will henceforth move forward with more energy and with greater success than they have ever done before

COMMUNICATIONS.

Tales of Oppression.

No. XIII. BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

SAMUEL CLARK, a free colored man, lived in West Not

tingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, near the line that separated that State from Maryland. He was orderly and ndustrious, and had a wife and several children, whom he supported comfortably. On the night of 25th of 10th mo. 1801, his house was suddenly broken open, and five men rushed into it with great violence, and immediately seized several of the family and attempted to carry them off. Clark was at no loss to discover the object of his assailants, and resisted them to the atmost of his power, when one of the company fired a pistol, and wounded the old man in his hand and arm severely, and a daughter, about eighteen years old, received a shot in the neck, which, after a few days, caused her death. Clark and his wife were considerable advanced in life, and the child of whom they were thus be reft, was of much service to them in supporting the family. After a hard struggle, they succeeded in carrying away a brother to the girl they had thus deliberately murdered. H was a young man, and, at the time, confined to his bed with severe illness. They beat him on the head with an to carry him away. He was bruised and wounded, and al- of the Indian, without any of his aboriginal fidelity. most covered with blood, and they, no doubt, thought he is not a post of danger only because wadding and explosive was so crippled that he would be unable to make his escape. gan-powder merely are unpenetrating and inoxious. However, after getting out of their sight, he went into a barn and secreted himself under some chaff and straw. Not returning as soon as they expected, they went in search of him, and he said they literally walked over him, and he heard them swear they would kill him if they could find him. But they were disappointed; and after they were gone, he made an attempt to go home. When within about a mile of his father's house, and in the woods, he fainted and did not recover sufficient consciousness to find the slave, to the State and people, to us, and to the world.

The reasons that sustain this proceeding will naturally suggest themselves to you. It is due the reciprocity and courtesy we owe our sister State in remembrance of past ped him, and the whole family overwhelmed with grief. His parents had given up the prospect of ever seeing him again, In a few days after the circumstances here related were

perpetrated, I received a letter from Joseph Cheseman, who resided within a few miles of Clark's, detailing the particulars, with the names of the men who had so wantonly outraged this peaceable family. And in company with Gilbert Gaw, a respectable citizen of Philadelphia, I called upon Joseph B. McKean, then Attorney General, and laid the matter before him, and requested that he would represent the facts of the case to his father, Thomas McKean, who was at the time Governor of Pennsylvania, that such measures might be adopted as would bring the perpetrators of the murder to justice. But the matter there ended, and nothing was done. As the offence of which those men were guilty was punishable with death, in case of a con-

permitted to sleep. It will hardly be necessary to inform the reader that the

object of those men was to kidnap the younger branches of them to the South and disposed of them as slaves.

No. XIV. REUBEN MOORE, an orderly respectable colored man,

Philadelphia, in the summer of 1799, during the prevalence falsehood. I the yellow fever in that city, was walking down Market

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1841.



Illness of the Editor,

The readers of the Standard will regret to learn that Mr. Rogers has been compelled, for the present, to suspend his versity and hardships such as men rarely overcome. arduous labors on account of his health. For several weeks he has been gradually failing, and has at length become so this lecture will be given, is an institution whose object is feeble as to make immediate attention to the calls of pros- well worthy of the most liberal support. It is in better trated nature an imperious duty. We hope, however, and hands now than formerly, too, at which we greatly rejoice, are inclined to believe, that a short relaxation will restore his health and wonted vigor, and that he will soon return to refuge from the zero temperature of this world's mercy. his post nerved anew for the conflict. If further apology were necessary for the lack of editorial matter, it might be found in the indisposition, also, of the assistant editor, who, for a week past, has been unable to give much attention to the paper.

As brother Rogers has but one Editorial Chair for the two papers which he conducts, we give the following, from the last Herald of Freedom, as the rightful property of the readers of the Standard.

PLYMOUTH, February 3d, 1841. To the Editorial Chair of the Herald of Freedom :

RESPECTED CHAIR-Honored Sentry Post-ten fold more espected and honored, now that the squalls of clerical pro-slavery, "new organization" and neuter-ism are raving around you. I find myself once more without your gallant highly creditable to the ladies. But the most attractive part round you. I find myself once more without your gallant precincts, and away from your enviable, though hated and scorned elevation,—and I feel drawn to address you with the yearnings of absent affection. But though I am away from you, I do not feel myself a deserter either of antislavery or of you. I am absent from bodily exhaustion, from physical inability to climb up or to sustain myself in, your stormy enclosure;—and am seeking the renewing influences of rest, here in my boyhood's haunts, and by the stream of my nativity. I find the quiet here that I could not experience in you,—for "Chair" though you be, you not experience in you, -for " Chair" though you be, you are no cushioned lounging place, like the sofa of the worldly minded pulpit, or the easy chair (easy but for conscience) of the conductors of sect's periodicals among us. The Chair of the Herald of Freedom is one of the frontier sentinel posts, în woods swarming with ambush and scout, and rife with an enemy who has all the in t is a post of incessant activity and ceaseless watch, where "sleep seals" not "up the eye," as it does the tired "ship boy's on the high and giddy mast,"—and where the exhausted and o'er wrought nerve can hope no renovation.

I am at the birth-place of New Hampshire auti-slavery its "Plymouth Landing"-its "Plymouth Rock." But, Anti-Slavery Convention for Eastern Connecticut. as Pierpont says of the old December Landing,

"The Pilgrim Fathers, where are they-The waves that brought them o'er, Still roll in the bay—as they roll'd that day," &c.

The little hamlet by the swift Pemigewassett still lifts its white turrets, and that cold stream still meanders and wanders along the "interval," like the "Links of Forth,"-but the anti-slavery Fathers, where are they! Echo does not answer where. It would be likely to give a tone more accordant with that of the last word in the query-awayastray-decay-but for a day-fallen away. Echo does not say where they are. Some of them, I have learned, have sunk under " the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches." Others, I hear, are sacrificing their anti-slavery to preserve their sectarism. They must either turn Christians "in spirit and in truth" in thes reality sector for its prosecution by such means as their united wisdom for its prosecution by such means as their united wisdom. ians "in spirit and in truth," in that reality so terrible to poor fallen humanity, which forsakes all for Christ—or they must abandon anti-slavery, and take shelter and sisters, to the peculiar circumstances which render this and sisters, to the peculiar circumstances which render this they must abandon anti-slavery, and take shelter under sectarian formality. Others, I hear, have stopped their Herald of Freedom, for the Congregational Journal and the Herald on the immovable rock of Truth and Right—of peril to our on the immovable rock of Truth and Right—of peril to our on the immovable rock of Truth and Right—of peril to our on the immovable rock of Truth and Right—of peril to our principles, and, but the congregation of of Freedom, for the Congregational Journal, and the Zion's
Herald, perhaps—or, mayban, the Statement of Econ's
Cause. We need not enumerate the particular obstacles Herald, Jerhaps—or, mayhap, the Stateaman, or Patriot.

Some, who never had the manhood to subscribe for the current of events has within the past year of two which the current of events has within the past year of pul-Some, who never had the manhood to subscribe for it, but have lived by borrowing or taking on about the cast upon our path, nor urge on you the importance of put cast upon our path of the path have lived by borrowing—or taking—go about the places of resort and inveigh against it as an "Indial Para" in the urgent will devised and vigorous efforts for their removating forth well devised and vigorous efforts for their removating forth well devised and vigorous efforts for their removating forth well devised and vigorous efforts for their removating for the urgent with the places. of resort and inveigh against it as an "Infidel Paper," and With these circumstances you are familiar—of the urgenc, ask those who still continue to pay for it, although they have not time to read it. " why they patengage an include of the demand for prudent and energetic action you cannot fine to read it. " why they patengage an include of the demand for prudent and energetic action you cannot fine the demand for prudent and not time to read it, "why they patronize an infield paper?" of the demand for prudent and energetic action you.

These are not the anti-slavers furthers but the same are not the anti-slavers furthers but the insensible. Come up, then, one and all—leaving a subject to the commercial of the demand for prudent and energetic action you. These are not the anti-slavery fathers, by the way II they have ever pretended aboliticolory leaves the way II they the various employments in which your well-remunerate have ever pretended abolitionism—it was prelence. But the various employments in which your west they are about in these old abodes of any the forming the providing you with the comforts and conveniences. sylvania would have issued his proclamation, offering a high they are about in these old abodes of anti-slavery, and are life, to devote a brief portion of your time to the forming this old clear atmosphere with the spreaking of these arguments are life, to devote a brief portion of your time to the forming this old clear atmosphere with the spreaking of these arguments. reward for the apprehension of those aggressors upon de. profaning this old clear atmosphere with their hypocrite of such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as, faithfully executed, shall give tenune to the such plans as a such plans as voices. To this charge of Infidelity, you, my respected tion to the now unpaid laborer, and life's comforts and comforts a friend, will laugh—and I render to it no sort of answer.

Those who do not know me will induce by the Harala it. Those who do not know me will judge by the Herald, if they find anti-slavery occasion to inquire and the give us the benefit of your counsels, your words of cheer know me have all the means of judging which secretarily give us the benefit of your counsels, your words of know me have all the means of judging which secretarily give us the benefit of your counsels, your words of your pledges of active exertion. Let us have a full expectation of all the means of judging which secretarily give us the benefit of your counsels, your words of your pledges of active exertion. know me have all the means of judging which something more decisive than profession can afford. The pression of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession can afford the connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Abolitionism of castern Connecticut, on a profession of the Aboliticut and the profession the family, and sell them to the speculators, there being at the time several in the neighborhood, who would have taken made out of malignity to the anti-slavers constant the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the welfare of our cause, when the great questions affecting the great questions affect the great questions af the time several in the neighborhood, who would have taken them to the South and disposed of them as slaves.

In charge is the great questions affecting the welfare of our cassions them to the South and disposed of them as slaves.

Let no light occasions the made out of malignity to the anti-slavery cause and to your humble occupant, for his want of subagraphics and to your are now thrown before us. Let no light occasions the made out of malignity to the anti-slavery cause and to your are now thrown before us. hamble occupant, for his went of subserviency to the pro-slavery pulpit. But if I were an infidel, and your rear any one from attending to the Convention, attending and slavery pulpit. But if I were an infidel, and your paper in-fidel, does that excuse them for unity forcest diagrams of the end. Never has our enterprise modern and attending to the end. Never has our enterprise modern and attending to the end. fidel, does that excuse them for guilty forgetfulness of their enslaved brother, and their more guilty constitutes of their loudly demanded of us, calightened zeal, activity and seems and their more guilty constitutes. enslaved brother, and their more guilty connivance and concorrence in his enslavement. They make an incomdenying devotion to its interests than at the present most
denying devotion to its interests than at the present most
denying devotion to its interests than at the present most currence in his enslavement? They make an insufficient plea, which is none the more honorable to them that it is more the more honorable to them that it is not, we entreat you, fail not to prove yourselves ed with whom I was well acquainted, and who had a family in plea, which is none the more honorable to them that it is a to the emergency. Show to those enemies who are related to the emergency. Show to those enemies who are related to the emergency. There was once a formidable anti-slavery society of men courage is not diminished, your zeal slackened, your zeal

street, and saw two white men dragging a colored man along the street by the collar; when he approached them and of the former water a majority of the form long the street by the collar; when he approached them and of the former were a majority of the male members of the lotion abated, with which, in times past, you inquired what the man had been doing. One of the white popular Congruence at majority of the male members of the inquired what the man had been doing. One of the white popular Congregational Church in this place. The others pressed on towards the glorious consummation men replied, that he was a runaway slave. The prisoner numbered I believe men replied, that he was a runaway slave. The prisoner numbered, I believe, more than a hundred. Now, as I un- lies yet before us. Cheer the hearts of your coadju denied that he was a slave, and said he had no knowledge derstand—I have not seen them—I mean to see them, and elsewhere, by the example you set of perseveral of the persons who had arrested him. Reuben asked them if pussible six the first of the persons who had arrested him. Reuben asked them if pussible six the first of the persons who had arrested him. Reuben asked them if pussible six the first of the persons who had arrested him. of the persons who had arrested him. Reuben asked them if possible stir their minds by way of remembrance—but I fidelity and warmth of interest in the common to take their captive before a magistrate. This the strangular and common fidelity and warmth of interest in the to take their captive before a magistrate. This the stran- understand they no longer keep a pro-slavery pulpit in alarm terprise. dedicated "to the honorable members of the Continental Congress," and the Secrety voted that "cach member of the Egislature to appoint two commissioners to call on the Legislature of Kentucky, and particles and Assembly of this State. "To this tract was precised the constitution of the Society, with Mr. Jay's part as President, together with a certified copy of the series as President, together with a certified copy of the series as President, together with a certified copy of the series as President, together with a certified copy of the series as President, together with a certified copy of the series as President, together with a certified copy of the series with a certified continent to the first to the last, ti I mistake not, the third party have distance, and upon distriction from S. Walker, requesting the Legislature to appoint two commissioners to call on the Legislature to provide them some distance, and upon districtions in the first to the last, ti I mistake not, the third party have considered to push forward their plants to take the man away without the series would not take the m gers resented as an insult, and ordered him not to interfere. In the one, and in the other scarcely remain in numbers besol, and the tokens you exhibit of unwayering confidence, and the tokens you exhibit of unwayering confidenced, a

THE CHURCH THE STANDARD OF MORALITY. - Such, we learn from the papers, was the doctrine of a sermon on the subject of temperance recently preached in this city by the Rev. Dr. Bangs. The Doctor, it is said, maintained that the Church, in order to be a correct standard, must abstain, in her members and ministry, from the traffic and use of all in her members and use of all intoxicating liquors. This is strange doctrine from a man who justifies slavery in the Church to which he belongs; thus straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel at the same time. But intemperance is not so popular and "delicate" a sin as slavery! This is the man who has just been elected President of the Wesleyan University,

Lecture on the Haytlen Revolution, by James McCune Smith, M. D.

On Monday evening, the 22d instant, Dr. Smith will deliver a Lecture in Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum. See advertisement in another co. Having been both instructed and delighted by the public

addresses of this gentleman, we venture to say that no one who goes to hear him will come away disappointed. The subject is well chosen, being one which has excited much denunciation, and but little inquiry. Toussaint L'Ouverture is the hero of Harriet Martineau's new work, "The Hour and the Man." Those who have read this delightful production, will not, we trust, neglect an opportunity of becoming more enlightened as to the life and character of one who wrought his own and his country's fame, through ad-

The Colored Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of which for the sake of the poor outcast beings to whom it offers a Let every one who reads this determine to be of Dr. Smith's auditory, and thus do two good things at the same time-extend his own knowledge, and benefit his despised kindred.

WILLIAM JAY'S LETTER .- The letter of William Jay, which we publish in this paper, is a manly and well deser ved rebuke of Professor Renwick and the Harpers for their mean subserviency to slavery.

FAIR AT FALL RIVER, MASS .- An Anti-Slavery Fair was recently held at Fall River, Mass. We find the following notice of it in the Monitor, published at that place:

Ladies' Fair.—The ladies of this village held a Fair in the Pocasset Hall during two or three days of this week.—The articles exhibited for sale were many of them elegant, many of them useful, and all of them arranged with a taste-

SOUTHERN SOCIETY .- Next week we shall publish an in teresting article, which has been kindly communicated for our columns, entitled, "Reminiscences of several Tours made in the Southern States," &c. By a gentleman whose atements are worthy of entire confidence

POETRY.-We owe an apology to our correspondent S *, for delaying so long the publication of his chaste and elegant lines. Owing to peculiar circumstances, they had been overlooked, until our attention was recalled to them earnestly solicit a continuance of his favors.

The Executive Committee of the Windham County Ani-Slavery Society on mature deliberation and consultation with other true friends of the cause, have resolved to invite the Abolitionists of that part of the State lying east of Connecticut River, without distinction of sect, party or sex, to assemble in convention at Willimantic, on the third and fourth of March next, for mutual interchange of opinions relative to the aspect of the Anti-slavery cause, and the measures necessary for its advancement at the present cri sis. The undersigned have been appointed to prepare and issue, in behalf the Committee, a call for this purpose.

To all the true friends of our enterprise, then, within the above prescribed limits, we send the invitation, earnestly requesting them to come up to our solemn gathering, with minds intent on the great work before us, and hearts resolved may suggest. We need not particularly allude, brethren to exult in the anticipated downfall of our cause, that y

41. tmust be the order of the day. We cannot stand still. In do this, we need to take counsel together, and strengthen timust be the older captive then, sighing for deliver-name of the bleeding captive then, sighing for deliver-cach other's hands. operation to this non-courage and new-awakened zeal, selves to every man's conscience. ngta and inpulse whose power shall not cease to be her onward tage and the cease to be while a chain remains unbroken, or a badge of oppres

wanter change unbroken, of a badge of oppres-anconsumed within our land. The meeting will commence on the third of next March, en o'clock in the morning.

PHILIP PEARL.

Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to their constituents.

IGAR PRIENDS - Since our appointment in May last, we labored assiduously in the discharge of the weight solemn trust committed to our hands. In conformity your instructions, we commenced the publication of a kly paper, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, as soon the last Annual Meeting, as the necessary arrange the last rimate therefor; and we have continued it ts could be made therefor, and we have continued it les thrown in our way, by the abstraction of the Eman tor, and the consequent loss to us, of its subscription we have succeeded in obtaining about 1600 subscri-, and have the gratification of being able to state, that eceive daily additions to the number. We are encour to hope that the injury suffered by the Society, in the of its official organ, will soon cease to be sensibly felt. mains with you, however, to confirm this desirable

Te lay before you, a statement of the receipts and ex litures of the Society, since the last Annual Meeting. here has been received, from all sources, in donation criptions to the Standard, and sales, aid for printing the Standard

2453 37 and paper, aid for printing Annual Report, Address, &c. 198 28 aid salaries and travelling ex-585 60 aid office expenses, including

postage, furniture, store, fixtures, mailing of papers, &c. ooks and publications,

215 14 234 50 200 3886 89

a account of the low price at which the Standard has offered for the first year, and the expenses of agency travelling to procure subscriptions, we have derived bu income from it Collections for subsequent years, will be subject to the same drawback. The operations of Committee, have necessarily been limited—the support ne paper forming their chief object It is almost superas to add, that even in this contracted sphere, they have subject to continual embarrassment. A vote of the ual Meeting by which they were appointed, declared ten thousand dollars would be necessary to meet the encies of the Committee for the year. Two-thirds of time has already elapsed, and they have received much than half that sum. They have been painfully sens of the embarrassment that has prevailed among their attuents in all parts of the country, and of the extremi which the anti-slavery press has been reduced-that hand of Freedom, which should never languish, -for

ch there should ever be a volu tary and ample provi To say that it has been sustained through labor and ifice, such only as the most ardent love of freedom can ire, is to sum up too briefly, the history of toils, which seldom been surpassed, and which we believe are year e blessed, through Providence, by abundant returns. he general expenditures of the Committee have been lated by a prudential economy, as must be evident to y mind, from an examination of the account just stated

annual cost of the Emancipator above all its receipts e it was the Society's organ, was three thousand dollar. moun that will not greatly be exceeded in providing he Standard, through the first year of its existence. The le amount of salaries paid to our Secretaries, and pub ing agent, is less than one-fourth of the salary of one in dual Secretary, in former years! The following prele and resolution has just been passed by the Executive

Whereas, the financial concerns of the Committee, are he same time to continue the salaries, that have hithereen paid; and whereas, THE SUPPORT OF THE OFFICIAL AN OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, is the amount interest and duty entrusted to our care; and reas, our Secretaries and publishing agent, have manied their willingness to relinquish for the present, all pensation for their services, if required to do so, by the gences of the Committee—

therefore Resolved, That their salaries cease, at this e."

Extracted from the Minutes.

such is our present condition. We ask you to regard, weigh it. There needs no impassioned language to con-e you of the necessity that prompts us to call for aid will be satisfied with this plain statement of facts. W e forborne, to the present time, a general appeal to the rality of those, who have proved themselves competent urmount more imposing difficulties, because, sensible o wide-spread embarrassment of the anti-slavery treasury, have desired to defer to the latest hour, an extraordinary

lication. Is it necessary to name the alternative that efore us, if we be not promptly relieved! Shall the cial organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society fail to claim in the ears of a sleeping and guilty nation, its skly remonstrance against the basest form of oppression, tyranny ever devised? We discard the thought. It inworthy of abolitionists, and unworthy of the sacred se in which they have enlisted.

our response, brethren, will find us ready to persevere h courage and cheerfulness, in the service of our comn humanity.

Signed, by order of the Executive Committee, J. S. GIBBONS, Chairman.

CHOMAS VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary pro tem.

National AntiStavery Convention.

To the Executive Committee of the American, and such

te, and local anti-slavery societies, and such friends of slave, as deem the formation of the " Third Party" une, and the philosophy thereof not calculated to carry forrd the anti-slavery reform : RETHREM AND FRIENDS-The Western New-York Anti-

very Convention, held at Le Roy, in Genesee County, the 6th, 7th and 8th instant, passed a resolution, inacting me as Chairman of the "Western New-York ti-Slavery Board," to correspond with you relative to the priety of holding, early in the coming Spring, a National mention of such abolitionists as are not in favor of the Third Party" organization.

To do this expeditiously, and efficiently, I have taken the erty of addressing you this Circular, and would respect ly urge upon you, an immediate consideration of the subt, and corresponding action.

It would perhaps be as well to communicate the results your deliberations to James S. Gibbons, Chairman of the 143 Nassan-street, New-York, who might be authorized

ited this earth, to bless and elevate man since the advent the Saviour, swallowed up in a political maeIstroom. Our scattered forces ought to be united—our influence

Afternoons of school.

Refer to Rev. J. O. CHOULES, 502 Broome st.
Rev. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Editor of the Watchman.

I. EAMES, Esq., SS Hicks st. Brooklyn, N.Y.
N. SOUTHARD, Editor Youth's Cabinet.
G. H. ANDREWS, Courier & Enq. Office. ncentrated, and our efforts systematically put forth, for advancement of those measures which have elevated the use of freedom in our land, to its present position. To

Some of our brethren look upon a political party organi in the name of all the three in the guilty attion, as the great means to carry forward the cause. But of righteous retribution which organization, and are unable to see slavery tremble under

To you, it need not be said, that our certainty of ultimate access lies in the truth and glory of the principles which an move the near and glory of the principles which we call on you to come up and renewing your self- are the foundation of the anti-slavery reform, and which we call on you to the anti-slavery reform, and which the ration to this noble enterprise, take honce with fresh when unfolded, elucidated, and analyzed, commend them

> "Up, then, in Freedom's manly part, From grey beard eld, to fiery youth, And on the nation's naked heart, Scatter the living coals of Truth.

There should be a full and free consultation, relative to the time and place of holding such Convention, and the results communicated to

J. S. GIBBONS. Chairman of the Executive Com'ee of the Am. A. S. Soc. J. C. HATHAWAY. Chairman of the Western N. Y. Anti-Slavery Board

Farmington, 1 mo. 11, 1841. Anti-Slavery papers will please copy

Convention for Western New-York,

A general Convention of the friends of the slave, who are ot in favor of the " Third Party," will be held at Palmyra, in Wayne County, commencing on the 2d day of nex nonth, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All who are in favor of carrying forward the cause withou political party, are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations; -all who have not enlisted in the cause, are cordially invited to be there, and see if Freedom has no some claims upon their time, pockets, and influence, in her truggle with slavery.

The slave is still clanking his chains on our soil; the aptive is still sighing for freedom, as he toils the live-long day for naught; tyranny still riots, and fattens on human nopes and happiness, in our boasted republic; despotism still lusts on stolen rights, and barters the image of the Eternal for gold, and slavery in the pride of her strength, is aiming a deadly blow at our own manhood.

Let all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our coun try, and in the rights of universal man, come forward and strike a united blow for free principles. In behalf of the "Western New-York Anti-Slavery

J. C. HATHAWAY, Chairman. Farmington, 1 mo. 11, 1841. The Union Herald and other papers will please copy.

NOTICES.

LECTURE IN CLINTON HALL BY JAMES McCUNE SMITH, M D.

A Lecture on the Haytien Revolution, with a sketch of the life and character of Toussaint L'Ouverture, will be deivered by James McCune Smith, M. D., at Clinton Hall, on second day (Monday) evening, the 22d instant, at half past 7 o'clock.

The proceeds of the lecture will be appropriated to the Colored Orphan Asylum.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door, or at this office Feb. 11, 1841

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN

The Executive Committee of the American Young Men's Potal Abstinence Society, have designated Tuesday, the 11th day of May next, as the time for commencing the sitings of the Convention in the city of New-York.

The object of this Convention will be to consider the reponsibilities of young men, in regard to the great evil of intemperance, and adopt measures which in their wisdom shall be deemed best calculated to meet these responsi

Canadas, and many foreign associations will be represented in the Convention

Let total abstinence societies be formed where there ar none, and send in their delegates.

In behalf of the Executive Committee HIRAM BARNEY Chairman. N. B.-Public journals friendly to the cause of tempe rance, are requested to notice the above call.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges from the friends f Liberty, as a pledge to sustain the Monthly Mirror of

Liberty through the ensuing year, the sum of \$250. The above sum being one half of the amount required in I yield to the advice of the friends of the enterprise, that our brethren, who have promised and will perform, shall have an opportunity to furnish the deficiency. The balance of the stock is \$250.

What can you pledge towards sustaining the Monthly Mirror? Brethren, what you bid, bid quickly. Yours, for reform

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. All communications must be post-paid, and addressed to the editor, at 62 Leonard street, New-York. New-York, January 1st, 1841.

SECOND APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICANS TAKEN IN THE AMISTAD.

The time has now arrived when new and heavy expen

The time has now arrived when new and heavy expenses are to be incurred for the protection and deliverance of the thirty-six surviving Africans who are still in the custody of our government, awaiting the final decision of the Supteme Court of the United States. Several hundreds of dollars are still due for the expenses of instructing them daily for upward of fifteen months, and eminent counsel will be engaged as soon as the means are furnished, to conduct their defence, at Washington City, next January. If any one doubts the extremity of the peril in which these Africans are placed, let him read the Congressional document containing the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister.

Shall these hapless sons of Africa, for want of farther aid, and able professional defenders, be surrendered to the Spanish Minister, who claims them "not as slaves but as assassins?" Will not the generous men and women who have already contributed to afford instruction and legal protection to these interesting strangers, again open their hands for their relief—and will not those who have not yet contributed for these noble purposes, forward their donations, which are needed more than ever at this juncture? Donors can designate in what way their benefactions shall be appropriated—whether for education or general purposes. Such sade to the committee at New Haven, Rev. L. Bacon, Rev. H. G. Ludlow, and Amos Townsend, Jr. Esq., and other donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actording to their best judgment. All donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actording to their best judgment. All donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actording to their best judgment. All donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actording to their best judgment. All donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actording to their best judgment. All donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actording to their best judgment. All donations will be appropriated by the undersigned actor porter, and a copy sent to Money can be sent to Sumuel D. will also be published. Money can be sent to Sumuel D. Hastings, Esq., No. 20 Commerce street, Philadelphia; to Rev. A. A. Phelps, No. 36 Washington street, Ellis Gray Loring, Boston; or to Lewis Topaan, 122 Pear street, and 131 Nassau street, New-York.

S. S. Jocklyn,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wm. C. Webster would respectfully announce, that he will open a School for the study and practice of Sacred Music, in the Hall corner of Broadway and Houston st., (entrance to which is No. 603 Broadway,) on THURS-DAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock.

A Juvenile Singing School, for children of both sexes, from 6 to 15 years of age, will be commenced on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 21st inst., at half past three o'clock, at the same place. The Pestalozzian system is made the basis of instruction in these schools.

Terms to the above schools—the adult, for gentlemen, \$3; for ladies, \$2 per course of 18 lessons. The Juvenile School, \$2 per scholar for 24 lessons.

Tickets of admission to the above schools may be obtained at the Book stores of Gould, Newman & Saxton, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, John P. Haven, Broadway, and of Mr. W. at his Hall, on the evenings and afternoons of school.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Three Slaves Executed-The Opelousas (La.) Gazette

On Monday last, three slaves belonging to Mrs. Preston of this place, were executed for the murder of John P. Moore. The circomstances of the murder are these: Mr. Moore, being the overseer of Mrs. Preston, discovered some whiskey in the cabins of the slaves, and threatened to punish them for it the next day (Monday.) It seems, however, that three or four of the negroes had previously resolved upon the death of Moore, and in order to avoid the threatened punishment, fixed upon that as a fit occasion to accomplish their hellish designs. Three of them, Zachariah, Jetfrey and William, (Mrs. P.'s carriage driver and a confidential servant) went to the house of Mr. Moore; Jeffrey went in and began to beg off from the promised punishment, while Zachariah pretended to be making a fire, (it being nearly day light) and William stood at the door. Moore having refused to forgive them their offence, Jeffrey leaped upon him and began choaking him, calling to the others to assist, both of whom did so, labelies. their offence, Jeffrey leaped upon him and began chosking him, calling to the others to assist, both of whom did so, holding him while Jeffrey held him by the throat. After they had, as they thought, strangled their victim, they took him out of the house, when he again struggled violently, and Zachariah struck him with a billet of wood, fracturing the skull, causing instant death. After the murder they saddled Moore's horse, and throwing him across the saddle, carried him about a mile into the woods, and left him near the read with his cert off and on forth and left him near the road, with his coat off and one foot the stirrup, in order to induce the belief that his horse ad thrown him, and had caused his death by dragging, he girth being broken, and the horse standing not far from his master. All the above facts were elicited on the rial, and were confessed by the criminals after they were convicted. Another negro belonging to the same lady was put upon his trial for the same offence, and was ac nitted, but it has been ascertained since, that he partici-ated in the crime—his name is Morris—and we regret hat he cannot be again tried and hanged.

In the correspondence from Algies, the Toulonnais the

In the correspondence from Algies, the Toulonnais the following singular story is related:
"During the Marshall's last expedition, one of our chasseurs found, near the tents of a tribe we were ravaging, a sack of considerable magnitude. Without seeking to know its contents he fastened it on to the crupper of his horse.—Ere long, to his utter astonishment, he heard a human voice issue from his burthen, and dismounted to solve the mistery. On opening the sack he, discovered a beautiful female between 16 and 17 years of age, and a valise containing about 10,000 francs. It appears that the young woman was the wife of an Arab, who had thus packed her up with his money as his two greatest valuables, but in his terror had abandoned them both. The soldier placed his living prize on one of the ammunition waggons, and divided the money with his comtades."

The River.—The Mississippi at this point is now within our or five feet of the highest mark of the last. It has risen with uncommon rapidity for the last few days. We are assured by a gentleman of Carrollson that in five successive days it rose as many feet. Should the river continue to rise much longer in the same ratio, much damage might be apprehended.—N. O. Bulletin, 30th.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOGNITION .- A most singular and dred yards of each other in neighboring streets, and the consanguinity was never known until a most trivial accident a few days ago developed the story. The particulars are of too remarkable a nature to escape publicity, although the names we must withhold. The brothers were born in the names we must withhold. The brothers were born in Paris, and were orphans at so early an age as to have no recollection of their parents. While yet children, an accidental explosion of gunpowder, with which they were playing, marked an indelible scar upon the cheek of one, and rendered useless for life a finger of the other. They were separated while still infants, and taken care of by strangers—one afterwards followed the sea as a cabin-boy for many sears, the other resulted as a paragraphic in Paris. years, the other remained an apprentice in Paris. The cabin boy, when fitteen years old, found himself in this city, and obtaining employment more to his fancy than roving the waves, he abandoned salt water and applied himself to another pursuit. Even at this time his brother was residing in the neighborhood, and they became acquainted and have conversed with each other daily almost from then till now. Both were industrious, and have gradually improved their condition in life, until now they are surrounded by the com-fortable rewards of thrift. Each remembered the accident which occurred during childhood, and knew that he had then

which occurred uting candidous, and a new that he had then a brother, but this was all.

The other evening one of the brothers collected a circle of friends to witness the christening of his litest grandchild, and his old familiar neighbor round the corner was among the guests. Accident brought the mutilated finger into notice, and the history of it was of course told, when the delight and surprise of the whole party may be imagined at notice, and the history of it was of course told, when the delight and surprise of the whole party may be imagined at the old neighbor abruptly giving the history of the scar on his cheek and his long lost brother. Each had retained the original family name, but it had been so altered in spelling that neither ever detected the similarity. There was quite a dramatic denouement, when the old friends mutually explained, became convinced of the relationship, and rushed into each other's arms as brothers.—New Orleans

From the Sandwich Islands .- We have received a num 'The Polynesian," published at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, Sep. 5th.

Islands, Sep. 5th.

The all-engrossing topic discussed in its columns, is the French Treaty, forced upon the Sandwich Island government, by which the latter agreed to admit Popery free of duty, and Brandy at a duty not exceeding 5 per centum ac

valorem.

The burden of complaint is, that the subjects of his Hawailan majesty are guaranteed no rights or privileges in France at all commensurate with those granted to French subjects at the Sandwich Islands, and that such exclusive benefits no generous or magnanimous nation would require. One writer undertakes to vindicate the treaty, while others was the concept it. warmly oppose it

Immorality at Washington.—The Washington of pondent of the New Haven Palladium, thus writes am becoming the more satisfied every day that this great metropolis is in many respects the most corrupt city in our land; licentiousness, prolaneness and intemperance stalk abroad at noon-day. Men in high places are known to be guifty of conduct which in our New England communities guilty of conduct which in our New England communities would stamp them as unworthy to mingle in decent society. The people have but little idea of the vicious influences that impregnate the fountain here, from which streams are issuing to wither and corrupt wherever they flow. May the Supreme Ruler of the Universe arrest the deadly torrent—purify the fountain at its source, and by this means save our beloved country from falling into ruin through its rottenness et the heart."

There have been two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws in Bal-timore within the last four years, making an average of 672

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1841
The news of the general suspension of the banks reached this place by the morning cars, and produced, as you may suppose, great uneasiness.

There was extreme solicitude on every countenance, but no indication on the part of the members of either branch of the legislature of a tendency to precipitate matters, or to do any thing unadvisedly.—U. S. Gaz. of Monday.

S. Gaz. of Monday.

Caughnawaga Indians.—Those Indians who describes themselves as "the Seven Nations of Caughnawaga," and who receive from the state a small annuity, have petitioned the legislature for the payment of the principal of the annuity, amounting at 6 per cent. to \$8,888. The treaty, upon which this annuity has been granted them, was made in this city, in 1796, by the agents of the State and the Indians, and in which, the latter agreed to relinquish to the State certain lands, on condition of receiving a specified sum of money, and a small annuity forever thereafter. The annuity has been regularly paid them at Fort Covington, in Franklin County. The Comptroller, in his report to the Legislature, Jan. 18, recommends the granting of the request of the petitioners. These Indians are, in a measure, mingled with the St. Regis tribes, and reside in the northern part of the State and in Lower Canada.

Fire at Williamsport, Md.—I hasten to inform you of the calamitous fire that raged in our village last night, and the progress of which is still not arrested. The fairest portion of our town is laid in ashes, and many of its inhahitants left destitute of a home. The fire broke out in a cabinet maker's shop balonging to Jeremiah Mead, Esq., opposite the Post Office. The heatwas so intense that the buildings on the opposite side were soon enveloped in flames, among which was the Potomae Hotel, owned by Mr. Jacob T. Towson. Hundreds of citizens from Hagerstown are here aiding in suppressing the flames.

Through all the streets he passed, he was cheered by the citizens who filled the side walks; and the ladies who crowded the windows, waved their handkerchiefs. On turn-

crowded the windows, waved their handkerchiefs. On unriging into Csivert street, the crowd became so dense that it was with difficulty that the carriages which followed in the train could pass through. All the large area from Fayette to Market street was crowded, and the throng extended down Fayette and Monument Square and up Fayette st.

When the Tippecanoe Clubs had pressed their way to the front of the Hotel, and quiet was restored, Gen. Harrison appeared on a stand erected at the corner of the Hotel and was received with great cheering. He then made a short speech to the people, expressing his regret that fatigue and the want of rest, forbade his making a more extended address, but said that on Monday he would take occasion to enter more fully into the questions which now agis casion to enter more fully into the questions which now ag

casion to enter more fully into the questions which now agitate the public mind, and on which he will soon be called
to act, in a high öfficial character. He then took his leave
and again the people sent up three cheers for him.
We are gratified to find that Gen. Harrison, though much
fatigued, is in the enjoyment of excellent health—and that
a few days rest will restore him to all his wonted vigor.
He will this day receive the visits of his fellow-citizens,
and take his departure to-morrow for Washington.

An Injunction on the Newburyport Bank.—We learn tha the Bank Commissioners have procured an injunction, by the Supreme Court, against the Newburyport Bank, at New buryport. It is said that within a few months past, part of the stock of the Bank, amounting to nearly one half, has passed into the hands of persons in the State of New-York, and that loans have been made by those persons and the bills of the Bank put in circulation in the Western States to

The Bank has been cited to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, and received appointed.—Boston Transcript.

Dictate of Conscience.—The Hon. George Evans, Member of Congress from Maine, in a letter to the editor of the Boston Atlas, acknowledges the recept, on the 8th instant, of a letter from Boston, without date or signature, enclosing one hundred and eighty dollars, due to the U. States for 'duties short paid some years ago;' with a request that he would pay it into the Treasury. Mr. Evans paid over the money as requested, and enclosed in his letter the receipt of the Treasurer.

arrivat of Missionaries.—The bark Flora, Capt. Spring, arrived here last evening from the Sandwich Islands, bringing as passengers the Rev. Mr. Bingham, lady and three children; Mrs. Thurston and five children; Mr. Rogers, lady and child; Capt. J. C. Hall, of Boston; and Mr. F. A. Olmsted, of New Haven. Messrs. Bingham and Thurston were among the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. Arrival of Missionaries .- The bark Flora, Capt. Spring

Complimentary .- The New Orleans Advertiser of the

23d ult., breaks forth into the following rhapsody:—
"How our heart swells within us, when we read of the prosperity and enterprise of our native State of New-York, once the land of the "Intchman, now the seat of Empire in America, with her thousand towns and two and a half miltions of souls—with her almost endless lines of canals and rail-roads—with her half a million of children, on whose heads the b-nefits of common school education are poured out—with her great and glorious city of a hundred spires, the London of the New World! Who would not be proud of such a State-of such a city, for his birth-place?

Maine Timber Lands .- During the year embraced in the Matte 1 times Lanus.—During the year embedding the sample of the undivided timber lands, was 63,294 acres, inclusive of reservations for public use, for the sum of \$73,685.50.—Of this sum Maine has received for her proportion, \$7,489.35 in cash, and \$29,353.40 in notes.

Of the land lotted for settlement 15,689 acres have been sold, for \$12,259.83, nearly three-fourths of which is payable in labor on the roads.

sold, for \$12,209 83, nearly three-tourths of which is paya-ble in labor on the roads.

There have been surveyed, at the joint expense of Maine and Massachusetts, 12 townships of the undivided lands.— None of the divided timber lands of the State have been sold during the year, because the year has not been favorable for the best prices for them. The Report in illustration of the increasing value of the timber lands, states that the the metreshing value of the timber lands, states that the lumbering operations in the State require yearly all the tim-ber on from five to ten of the best timbered townships. The agent thinks that the Posse at Fort Fairfield has

been the means of saving from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars worth of timber from being stripped from the public lands by depredators.

Slavery in Kentucky .- On this subject, the Editor of the

We are much gratified at the general tone of approbation which the late vote in the Kentucky House of Representatives has called forth in different portions of the State There can be no question that the people of Kentucky are resolutely opposed to the *increase* of slavery within their borders. There is every reason why they should be so.— No man can abhor with a more utter abhorrence than we do, the incendiary movements of the Northern abolitionists: yet we cannot, for a moment, doubt that, if the early efforts of Henry Clay and others (at a period when our slaves were few,) to secure the adoption of measures for making Kentucky a non-slave holding State had been suc-cessful, their success would have been worth millions and tens of millions to the Commonwealth, and that Kentucky would have been at this moment, in point of population and riches, the second or third State in the Union."

The contributions of the emancipated negroes in the West Indies, connected with the London Missionary Society, for the last year, were \$25,004 30. These are the men who could not take care of themselves! We see here now soon the breath of freedom kindles up the fire of be-nevolence in the warm heart of the meek, and generous pirited African.

arough an interpreter. Resolutions were passed, by a large najority, affirming the fraudulent nature of the treaty.

Wesleyan University.—The Rev. Dr. Bangs, of this city, has been elected President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Olin, resigned.

trail, and after following it for several days, much of the time waist deep in water, his advanced scouts discovered the Indians in large numbers. The column was instantly sulted, and portions of it thrown out to the right and left, and shing upon the camp on all sides, completely surprised and ptured the whole party, numbering over one hundred. They oved to be the band of Coosa-Tustenuggee, who, as they proved to be the band of Coosa-Tustenuggee, who, as they said, were collected for the purpose of surrendering themselves to Gen. Armisted, at Tampa Bay, and exhibiting a pass from the General, Col. Riley was compelled after achieving by far the greatest victory during the war, to suffer them to go about their business. Whether they will in reality go in, remains to be seen. Many condemn the course of the General in bitter terms, but as he is certainly accomplishing more with speeches and presents than has before

of the General in bitter terms, but as he is certainly accomplishing more with speeches and presents than has before been done with coercive measures, I think him deserving of all praise. It will cost \$20,000,000 to drive them out, if can be done at all; and I suppose the tenth part of that sum would by them all.

Temperance Movement in West Troy.—Another powerful auxiliary to the glorious cause of total absimence from all that can intoxicate, nas taken his place among the deliverers of his countrymen in West Troy. Rev. Mr. Quin, the prouse gave an exhortation on temperance last Sabath, which does honor not only to the head and heart of the speaker, but to the great man himself in our fatherland, whose hellows are the fine form. It is a miracle that Mr. L. We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting wouth's paper we have seen.—N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

The explosion was so destructive as would have been the explosion of a keg of powder. It is a miracle that Mr. L. We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting was not killed upon the spot. Measures will doubtles be at once taken to solve the mystery which now attaches to the affair; and if murder was designed to bring the wretches to punishment.—Detroit Free Press, Jan. 25.

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Alb. Argus.

involved, he wants no "licensed drinking pledge"—no "two glasses per day pledge"—no "moderation pledge"—no other than the pledge of Father Matthew,—total abstinence.—Alb. Argus.

M'Leod.—We learn by the western papers that a great excitement occurred at Lockport recently, in consequence of an attempt to bail M'Leod. A large number of persons assembled in and around the court-house during the progress of the affair, with so settled a determination to prevent his release from imprisonment, that the whole thing had to be abandoned. The bail-bond had been executed and accepted, but the excitement was such that no order was ventured to be served on the Sheriff, and one of the bondsmen had to make an apology for having signed the instrument, and the Judge who accepted the bail was seriously called in question; the prisoner accordingly remains in custody to await his trial. Such things are not creditable to our republic. Monarchists make a great handle of them against us. In England, under their previous Sovereign, they have a score of such commotions to our one; but as they have a score of such commotions to our one; but as they never think of the beams in their eye, we ought not to give them the opportunity of discovering a mote in ours. Could M'Leod have made his escape, it might have been a happy thing for us. There would be no little reason for alarin, if he should be found guilty. Should he be executed, it might end in war, and cost the lives of thousands. Let every one who has ony of the war spirit banish it instantly. The end of its comfort is bitter lamentation.—N. Y. Baptist Register.

The President Elect arrived at Baltimore on Saturday lernoon. The Baltimore Patriot, of Monday, says,—

Bect Sugar.—Several years ago a company was formed and incorporated in this State, for the purpose of manufacture and the purpose of the purpo

nuccessful experiments.

We have adverted to this subject for the purpose of callng public attention to what we believe may be made an important business in this part of the country. The uncommon fertility of the soil, and the abundance of laind which inwhen the soil, and the adundance of land which ill-vites the hand of labor, that is found in all parts of our State, are considerations that do not have weight in the old States, where good land is scarce and valuable, and where there is

one so suitable for this business as our prairies are The agriculturists of this State, since our preser coluctions have failed to reward the husbandman productions have failed to reward the husbandman suitably for his labor, are looking about for some other article from which they can more easily obtain ready money. The attention of some has been turned to the raising of tobacco, some to other things—but we believe nothing presents a fairer prospect in this light than the cultivation of the sugar

Some one has remarked, and we helieve that it is a cortect principle in political economy, that no farmer should pay money for any article which he can make or raise himself. If the beet sugar business should fail then, in furnishing an article for transportation, if manufactured for home consump-tion it would save the farmers and the state large sums of money which yearly go into the Southern States for this fa-mily necessary. We want some substitute for the cane sugar, which the farmer can manufacture himself, or employ his neighbor to do it upon shares, from the material that he produces on his own land. We believe the beet will sup-ply this want.

But there is another consideration in view of this subject which is of the most importance, as it involves a principl which is destined to strike a deadly blow at the existence Few of us, while enjoying this luxury at our social boards.

"Think how many backs have smarted, For the sweets the cane affords."

If the beet sugar manufacture be entered into generally,

If the beet sugar manufacture be entered into generally, it vill eventually enable the Northern States to supply their n wants, instead of depending on slave labor for what they will find almost impossible to dispense with.

Mr. Child has published as the result of his experiment, that the cost of the sugar manufactured by him in 1839, was 11 cts., a pound. With proper apparatus he thinks it can be made for 4 cents; and when once properly introduced, it will not cost even that. The difficulty in introducing its manufacture into families lies in the complicated process of extracting the saccharine from the other portions of the root. But it would seem that some simple process might root. But it would seem that some simple process might be sought out, if it has not already been done, whereby a family might make its own supply at least of coarse sugar. It is upon this point that we desire information, and we wil thank any person who has knowledge upon this subject to give us what light he can. We will, on our part, look into the subject as much as is in our power, and in our future numbers give the result of our examination.—Ill. Genius of

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 8, 1840. 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The excitement consequent upon the recent suspensi The excitement consequent upon the recent suspension of the banks has measurably subsided though there is still considerable anxiety visible in all our business walks. All operations in trade have been as wholly stopped as if our city had been visited by a pestilence—every thing present

seems to have been forgotten in the universal desire to embosom the future. The only movement is the holders of stocks who are desirous of being rid of them.

The banks are pursuing much the same course to day as on Saturday, with the exception that none of them, pay out their own notes, and that the Bank of the United States refuses to receive in liquidation of debts any bank paper other than its own! All of them continue to pay their fives, and some few of them their tens Checks are paid in country bank paper, or are marked "good," down even to the smallest sums. This having grown into a system, and being generally known, there is little or no crowd about the banks. Besides the bills of many of our banks are nearly all in—such, I understand, is the case with the Western Bank, which still redeems all its bills as they are presented.

Dank, which suit receens an its ones as step are presented. They command, from this, a premium.

United States Bank notes are selling for marked checks on the other city banks at a discount of about ten per cent. on the other city banks at a discount of about ten per cent, if the brokers had any city paper to buy it with—but sellers generally refuse any city paper to buy it with—but sellers generally refuse marked checks, which is now the only currency other than specie that we have. But as paper is gradually drawn in, specie is rapidly filling the vacuum, some forty or fifty thousand dollars having reached this city from New-York last Saturday to purchase United States Bank paper. And if the laws against illegal smalt bills are rigidly enforced, in less than a month we shall have the soundest currency of any city in the union. It will be all specie. The idea that we shall be without a currency, by our banks refusing to pay out their paper, is most ridiculous. Specie always settles where it is most appropriated, and our city will, in the present crisis, if not interferred with by our legislature, whose great error is to do too much, soon furnish a practical illustration of the fact.

It is said that our banks have small notes printed, signed, and ready for circulation. Think you that they incurred

A meeting was held at Buffalo a few days since, relative to the Senaca treaty. Several Indians spoke pro and con on the subject—their sentiments being given in English the subject—their sentiments being given in English toned to such a law? Look out for a blow in Pensylvania about the foruth of Marchr

Wesleyan University.—The Rev. Dr. Bangs, of this city, has been elected President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Olin, resigned.

Florida.—The St. Augustine News of the 26th ult. announces the death of Lieut. O'Brien, of the 8th infantry, at Tampa Bay. A letter in the Savannah Republican says:

Col. Riley, of whose ability and efficiency I need not again speak, has just returned from a scout, to the head waters of the Ochlawaha. While out, he struck an Indian trail and after following it for several days, much of the Explosion of an "Infernal Machine."-Some time dur

shocked the staing oil from the room—tore away the parti-tions—broke in the sashes of six or eight windows—tore up the floor—severed several of the joice—and severely in-jured Mr. L.—particularly in his hands from which he will lose one or two of his fingers.

An examination of the fragments, resulted in the disco-very of what had constituted a very strong oaken box, ca-pable of holding two or three pounds of powder, which had been fastened together, with two strong iron bands.

"Resolved, That no license for their sale shall be granted during the year 1841."

The freemen of New London, at a town meeting held by adjournment on Saturday last, by a vote of 178 to 175, it fused to reconsider a vote passed at a previous meeting, which allowed the sale of spirituous liquors, as provided by the statute. The friends of temperance were requested to remained, and they passed resolutions expressing a disappropagation of the traffic in arriest spirits, and appopuled a companion of the traffic in arriest spirits, and appopuled a com-

Bect Sugar.—Several years ago a company was formed and incorporated in this State, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet. The company was composed of individuals in the vicinity of Alton, consisting of B. Godfrey, W. S. Gilman, Dr. B. F. Edwards, George Kimball, and others, and was in existence when Mr. Lavejoy published the Alton Observer. David I. Child was sent to France under the direction of this company, for the purpose of acquiring from the extensive manufactories of that country, such knowledge of the business as would enable them to go into successful operation in this State.

How far this company proceeded in their undertaking, or what has been its fate, we have no knowledge, but presume it has abandoned all its plans. Mr. Child, after spending a year or two in Europe, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, returned to this country, and is now in the service of a company formed at Northampton, Mass. prosecuting the same business, which, under Mr. Child's superintendence, has realized their expectations in a course of successful experiments.

To THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a few weeks will be published a new edition of the Auguston for the Carpon and addition to the vocabulary of the Quarto, of eight or ten thousand. This number exceeds that in Todd's Johnson, by more than twenty thousand; that in Richardson's Quarto, by thirty-five thousand. This edition contains also other valuable improvements upon the Quarto with a saknowledged in England, as well as in this country to be the best English Dictionary extant.

I shall offer, to my fellow-citizens, this work, not perfect indeed, for no man can make a perfect dictionary of our conjusting from the extensive manufactories of the contains also other valuable improvements upon the Quarto with his acknowledged in England, as well as in this country to be the best English Dictionary extant.

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others of that size, by thirty-five thousand. This edition others of that size, by thirty-five thousand. This edition contains also other valuable improvements upon the Quarto which is acknowledged in England, as well as in this country to be the best English Dictionary extant.

I shall offer, to my fellow-citizens, this work, not perfect indeed, for no man can make a perfect dictionary of our copious language; but as one that approximates to a complete work of the kind. In this work are corrected errors which disfigure the best writings in the language, the common version of the scriptures, the language of some of our laws and that of our periodicals and newspapers—errors which are daily taught in our schools.

I shall present this work to you in full confidence that in the developement of primary principles of language and of the manner in which languages have been formed; it is the only work yet published, which furnishes a theory which is substantially correct.

The abridgements of this work and all my other publications, my History of the United States, my Grammar, my and Manual of Useful Studies, my Elementary Spelling Book, and the supplement to it, or the Teacher, are, or will soon be made comformable in orthography to this large dictionary.

Thave now finished what I am able to do for corrections.

ary.
I have now finished what I am able to do for correcting

and improving our language, and laying the foundation of its national character—a language destined to be used by one half of the inhabitants of the Globe. Whatever remains to be done, fellow citizens depends upon you and

If publishers of newspapers will aid in giving circula-tion to this notice, they will very much oblige me and pro-bably some of their readers. N. WEBSTER.

The General Post Office.—An agent of the United States Post Office, Mr. George Plitt, who has spent several years in the examination of the Post Office systems of the different nations of Europe, has made a report embodying the result of his observations. This report urges very nearly the same reforms in the Post office department that were proposed in the last annual report of the present able and efficient Post Master General. His recommendations may be applied and under the Stewies tasks. Under the Stewies tasks. proposed in the last annual report of the present able and efficient Post Master General. His recommendations may be embraced under the following heads: 1. That the franking privilege should be entirely abolished; 2. that all letters transmitted by the public mails should be paid for according to their weight; 3. that there should be but two rates of postage for the whole Union, viz: for letters weighing not more than half an ounce, conveyed any distance under five hundred miles, five cents postage, and for any distance over five hundred miles, ten cents postage with an additional five hundred miles, five cents postage, and for any distance over five hundred miles, ten cents postage with an additional five cents for each additional half ounce; 4. that in all cases postage should be paid in advance; 5. that newspapers and printed papers of every description, like letters should be charged according to weight and the postage upon them paid before hand; 6. that the department should employ for each state, special agents, whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision of the post offices of each district; and 7. that mail guards should be appointed to take the entire control of important mails while on their routes. These changes, Mr. Plitt thinks will bring the working of the post office system as near perfection as possible under its present arrangements.—N. Y. Post.

Our Relations with England are becoming every day more complicated. The Maine Boundary question is not adjust-ed, and no body can tell when it will be. The arrest and imprisonment of M'Leod, on a charge of having been con-cerned in the destruction of the Caroline, has created a strong sensation in Canada, and has been earnestly remon-strated against by the British minister at Washington. The recent demonstration at Lockport, on the occasion of an attempt to bail M Leod, will increase the excitement. The search and capture of several American vessels on the coast of Africa—some of them, it would seem, without sufficient of Airca—some of them, it would seem, without sufficient reason—has awakened a suspicion in some minds that England is not unwilling to chafe the old sore, which, as much as any thing else, occasioned the last war. The Oregon territory is snother bone of contention, which may help to make up the materials of discord to the required amount.

We confess we cannot look upon these various causes of ill-feeling, without some concern. Part of them are of long standing; and the public mind in both countries is a little put of religione concerning them. England is flushed with

out of patience concerning them. England is flushed with victory; she has fleets and armies in readiness; and knowing the unpreparedness in which we have too confidently rested, she may very possibly be disposed to settle all differnces by an appeal to arms. There are weighty considera-ions, however, to restrain her from this course,—some of hem moral perhaps, others political or pecuniary,—and here is our greatest reliance for the preservation of peace, so far as it depends upon her. Notwithstanding some equivocal and rather irritating acts, we-do not believe that she wants war, or intends to provoke it. We have also the firmest war, or intends to provoke it. We have also the firmest conviction that nine-tenths of the American people,—all in fact except a few thousands or tens of thousands, along the frontier, desire the continuance of peace, and deprecate an mecessary war as above all things to be deplored. there is our ground of hope: neither nation wishes the friendly relations which have so long existed between them, to be exchanged for blood and carnage. But in spite of this honorable disposition on the part of the two nations as such, and the great majority of the people, it is possible for the war faction in either country, to render the preservation of peace extremely difficult.—Jour. Com.

A Rich New Year's Present. YOUTH'S CABINET.

For Families and Sunday Schools, weekly, at \$1 per year, in advance.

HE Fourth Volume of this well known and highly approved Juvenile proper commends proved Juvenile paper commences the first week in lanuary, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of shoice Narratives, original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety or seful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c., all designed to promote the best good of the young. It incul-cates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other

Christian Virtues. It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each num r contains one or more engravings. It has been highly commended by one hundred editors and many parents

and teachers, in notices and letters like the following:

From a Mother in Springfield, Mass.

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is laid aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paner."

give up her paper."
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ons wishing for private instruction will make imme NEW WORK.

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New-York, January, 1841. SCRIPTURE MANUAL, containing 435 questions

New-York, January, 1841.



For the National Anti-Slavery Standard. The Tear.

A widowed bride, in the weeds of woe, O'er the tomb of her loved one hended; A heavy sigh rose sad and slow, As the pearly tear descended Softly down on the marble stone It fell, like a tiny gem, Fit to be home by a kingly one, In the gold of his diadem.

A moment there in the yellow light Of the fading lamp of day, Like one dim star in the arch of night, That sparkling tear-drop lay; And O, if a tear can speak, (and who W..! say that a tear cannot !) It told in words that were seeming true, The tale of its changing lot.

"Borne on the wing of guideless chance," It said, " have I ever been, Since earth rushed forth through the blue expanse, In the stain of primeval sin . When the father of man was stooping low O'er the form of his murder'd son, Alone I burned, in his bitterest woe,

O, many a cheek have I trickled down. As sorrows of old had birth, Of men, the story of whose renown Is forgotten of the earth : When the mourning prophet tuned his lyre To the woes of a captive land, I dimmed his sight, as the sounding wire Replied to his moving hand.

In the eye of that anguished one.

As the Man of Sorrows bowed his head Where the shroud-bound Lazarus lay, Warm from his eye, I fell for the dead, And was lost in the trodden clay: Down on his garment's holy hem, I dropped from his swimming eye, As he wept o'er the sins of Jerusalem, Ere the storm of her ruin swept by.

And I have rolled with a flood of tears, As they fell like falling rain From the eye of the slave, who hath bowed for years, 'Neath the weight of the galling chain; And long have I dimmed his glance of pride, As his woes knew nought of change, Till his kindling eye hath oft been dried, By the fires of red revenge.

In the bright blue eye of a beautiful girl, ·Betrayed by the false, I hung, As burning thoughts through her brain did whirl, And her heart was with anguish wrung ; I fell on the rose's velvet breast, And quivered there till morn, The sun looked down on the place of my rest, The sparkling gem was gone.

O, chance and change have ever been mine, As woe succeeded to woe; And, mortal! why shouldst thou repine, If thy fate be even so!" The tear-drop ceased, for a sudden blast O'er the rustling grass-blades swept, And bore away, as it hurried past, The tear by the mourner wept.

> The Press. BY MRS ABDY

Oh! the wondrous Press has a magic sway In its great and giant force, To the east and west it bends its And it takes o'er the seas its course ; Gay dazzling stores may the good ship fill, In the pride of vain excess, But it boasts a treasure more precious still, In the wealth of the mighty Press.

The son of genius, unsought, unknown, May his heaven-born theme pursue, Their brightness gladdens himself alone, For his friends are far and few. But see, in the ranks of fame he stands, Lo! thousands his lays possess, And his name is blazoned in distant lands, Through the aid of the mighty Press.

Cast their radiant spell o'er all; Those strains are conned in the cottage door That enchant the loridly hall : And the Book more holy than all beside, hich alone can truly bless, To: 3 heathen shines as a lamp and guide, By the power of the mighty Press.

The poet's numbers, the scholar's lore,

Alas! that a scene so bright, so dear, Should a dark reverse disclose; Alas! that a boon so great, so dear, Should be ever linked with woes; But the lawless doctrines of men profane, To the world their guile address, Proving to thousands a snare and a bane,

Through the sway of the mighty Press. Yet the summer sky has its wintry door, And the rose reveals a thorn, And avil must ever mix with good In a race to evil born ;

We must bear the pangs of a thwarted will Where we fondly hoped success, We must sigh o'er the mass of social ill, Diffused by the mighty Press.

Yet the light of Faith let us humbly seek To illume our dangerous road, Let us deem all knowledge poor and weak That would lead our hearts from God; Then may we welcome Instruction's tide, As it flows our land to bless, And greet with unmingled joy and pride The gift of our glorious Press.

Sonnet to Adversity.

Thou art a harsh instructer-yet by thee We learn important lessons; thou dost teach How frail and fleeting earthly hopes may be, How of the goal recedes we strive to reach; Thine is a form of darkness, and we turn Heart-sick and weary from the sad embrace, Would fly thy dreaded presence, ever stern, And, trembling, hide us from thy frowning face. But thro' the world's dim pathway thy cold hand Is leading to a home of joy and peace, And on the borders of that better land Will thy sharp ministry forever cease; And a shall bless thee safely landed there, w in heaven how good thy teachings were.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An EXTRET FOR the Inversal The Man.

The acc was not seen by those outside, as, that the value of persons standing between the tables and the windows. To this accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To this accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To this accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To this accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To this accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To the accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To the accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To the accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To the accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the tables and the windows. To the accident in the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally took the first that came the country very naturally t

their glasses; others looked doubtfully towards blood of his slave.

dially join. We all unite, doubtless, in reprobating treason and rebellion in the person of Ogé; but I, for one, cannot think it good, either in taste or in policy, to curse the memory of the dead in the hearing of those who desire mercy for their fallen enemies (as some here present do), or of prietors. others who look upon Ogé as no criminal, but a martyr; which is, I fear, the case with too many outside." He pointed to the windows as he spoke, where it now appeared that the jalousies had been pushed a little open, so as to allow opportunity for some observation from without. Papalier lowered his tone, so as to be heard, during the rest of his speech, only by those who or even by the waiters ranged against the wall; and the chairman and others at the extremities of the table were obliged to lean forward to catch the meaning of the speaker, who proceeded:

"No one more heartily admires the spirit and good-humor of our friend, M. Odeluc, than myself: no one more enjoys being animated by the hand. hilarity of his temper, and carried away by the hopeful enthusiasm which makes him the dispenser of happiness that he is. But I cannot always sympathise in his bright anticipations. I own I cannot to-day. He may be right. God grant he be so! But I cannot take M. Odeluc's word for it, when words so different are spoken elsewhere. There are observers at a distance-impartial lookers-on, who predict (and I fear there are signs at home which indicate) that our position s far from secure, our prospects far other than serene. There are those who believe that we are in danger from other foes than the race of Ogé: and facts have risen-but enough. 'This is not the time and place for discussion of that point. Suffice it now that, as we all know, observers at a distance can often see deeper and farther than those involved in affairs; and that Mirabeau has said-and what Mirabeau says is at least worth attention-Mirabeau has said of us, in conexion with the events of last October, They, are sleeping on the margin of Vesuvins: and the first jets of the volcano are not sufficient to awaken them. In compliment to Mirabeau," he concluded, smiling, and bowing to M. Brelle, "if not in sympathy with what he may think my needless caution, I hope my young friend will reserve his wine for the next toast.'

M. Brelle bowed rather sulkily. No one all was not right among the negroes. His facts here, like a holyday fool. of conversation, a few words were occasionally make way. spoken aloud, some of the party glanced about to see if the waiters were within earshot. They the piazza, that being the shortest way to the were not. There was not a negro in the apart-The band had gone out unnoticed-to refresh themselves, no doubt.

confidence that all doubts of the fidelity of the largest in the plain, and only eight miles off." negroes were groundless. He agreed with M. Papalier that the present was not the time and place for entering at large into the subject. He would only just say that he was now an old man: that he had spent his life among the people allud- on the table, and a strong shudder shook his ed to; and knew them well, if any man did. They whole frame. were revengeful, certainly, upon occasion, if harshly treated; but otherwise, and if not cor- another. rupted by ignorant demagogues and designing people, they were the most tractable and attached and carried off his sister and her three daughters

hoped that the lights would revive some of the in whom they were interested. Some went to has happened at Cap. Who have risen? Whose men for employment. The latter agreed to em-

once more opened by orders from the chair. The to see whether it was yet possible to intrench apartment was instantly pervaded by a dull, their plantations. Some declared their intention "The negroes!" echoed the voi glowed above the trees of the Jesnit's Walk with convent; the place always hitherto esteemed the reflection of extensive fires. The guests were safe amid all commotions. It soon appeared, service to you? If you have any reason to fear ployer expressed some fears that he would in an rather startled, too, by perceiving that the piazza however, that this was not the opinion of the sis- that your forcewas crowded with heads; and that dusky faces, ters themselves on the present occasion, nor of in countless number, were looking in upon them, the authorities of the town; for the muffled nuns not detain you. No doubt you are wanted a to his engagement,—for said he, "drinking rum and had probably been watching them for some were seen hurrying down to the quay, under the home, M. Bayou." time past. With the occasional puffs of wind, protection of soldiers, in order to take refuge on which brought the smell of burning, came a confused murmur, from a distance, as of voices, the boats were plying in the harbour, conveying wotramp of many horses in the sand, and a multi-men, children, plate and money on board the ships palier. "She hoped to hear that her race had sembles the blaze of straw; but that which is tude of feet in the streets. This was immediately which happened to be in the roads. lost in louder sounds. The band struck up, un.

The landlord whould have been

Allons, enfans, de la patrie, Le jour de gloire est arrive.

haste, ran in and made for the head of the table, tell whither they were gone-only that they off than we, so far. Hey, Toussaint?" thrusting himself freely through the parties of were quite safe. gentlemen. The chairman, at sight of the man, When M. Papalier returned to the hotel from turned pale, recoiled for a moment, and then, his cruise for information, he found his neigh-

name of the rebel and the traitor. Fill your glasses, then, gentlemen, and drink deep with one who is standing." And he pointed to Problem on the memory of Vincent Ogé!"

Several members of the company eagerly filled by the last of the company eagerly filled. The same of the rebel and the traitor. Fill your to-night with any white, and, least of all, with one who is standing in a pool of innocent blood, of his own shedding." And he pointed to Probable with the same of the rebel and the traitor. Fill your to-night with any white, and, least of all, with one who is standing in a pool of innocent blood, of his own shedding." And he pointed to Probable was now sending its ascent. The alarm-bell was now sending its approach of this slave.

"My young friend will allow me to suggest to him the expediency of withdrawing his toast, as one in which his fellow-citizens cannot all corhad dismantled the mills, burned the sugarseers, and, he feared, in some cases, the pro-"Where?" "Whose estates!" "What pro-

prietors?" asked every voice present.

"Where did it begin?" was the question the landlord applied himself first to answer.

"It broke out on the Noè estate, sir. They nurdered the refiner and his apprentice, and carried off the surgeon. They left another young man for dead, but he got away, and told the peomade every effort to catch his words. Not a syllable could be heard in the orchestra outside, then. They had reached M. Clement's by that then. They had reached M. Clement's by that time, and he raised his people. They say M. Clement is killed; but some of his family escaped. They are here in the town, I believe."

Some of the deputies now snatched their hats, and went out to learn where th fugitives were, and thus to get information if possible, at first

"All is safe in our quarter at present, I trust," said Papalier to Bayou: "but shall we be gone? gether."

"In a moment. Let us hear all we can first," replied Bayou. "Do you stay for that purpose, then, and look

to our horses. I will learn what the governor's orders are, and come here for you presently; and Papalier was gone. When Bayou turned to listen again, Odeluc

was saying.

if I were their father!" "Nevertheless, sir, you owe your safety to being my guest, said the landlord, with a bow as

polite as on the most festive occasion. "I am happy that my roof should—"
"Who brought this report?" cried Odeluc. 'Who can give news of Gallifet's negroes?'

And he looked among the black faces which were clustered behind the landlord. No one spoke thence; but a voice from the piazza said. "Gallifet's force has risen. The canes are all on fire.

"I will bring them to their senses," said Odeluc, with sudden quietness. "I have power pect. Some attacked M. Papalier in whispers, facts of the murder of a bailiff on an estate near his own, and of suspicious circumstances attending it, which made him and others apprehend these to stand by there to stand by there to stand by the stand b seemed ready at the moment to start a new sub- over them. The governor will give me a handing it, which made him and others apprehend that there to stand by them-but making speeches and surmises went round. As, in the eagerness their senses presently. Make way, friends,

And Odeluc stepped out among the blacks on at Breda, I suppose, Toussaint? Government-house.

"I hope he is not too confident," whispered a town deputy to a friend from the south; "but of mine, Toussaint," said Papalier. Odeluc took the brief opportunity to state his this is bad news. Gallifet's plantation is the

> who stood close by, stopped the deputy. puty, as Boirien hid his face with his arms up-

murdered his brother-in-law on Flaville's estate, is standing in the doorway."

spirit of the evening, which had become very flat. offer their services to the governor; some to are these fires?" While waiting for lights, the jalousies were barricade their own houses in the town; some changeful red light, derived from the sky, which of conveying the ladies of their families to the sure it is only the negroes?

plate, but they laid hands on the wines; and in these days. The consternation of the deputies and their many a smart speech, many a 'ght laugh, re- "And strangely enough," said Bayou, "I am

wore, and ran the negro through the body.

"Oh master!" cried the poor creature, as his
life abbed out in the blood which inundated the
Bayou. "We owe it to my friend Henri, here,"

their glasses; others lonked doubtly, the chair. Before Dr Proteu seemed to have made up his mind what to do, M. Papalier had made up his mind what to do, M. Papalier had woices. "Here is more news!"

"Hush! hush! gentlemen!" cried section disturbed by the draughts of the spreading fires, der the circumstance ought to be at home."

"Hide the body!" said Bayou; and, as he as the canes caught, like torches, up the slopes ought to be at home."

"True, true. Go, smoky air from either the Barracks or Governthe remoter districts of the plain that the government was on the alert, and providing for the pub- der.

out his hand, and pulled the bridle of M. Bayou's chief?" horse to the left, so as to turn it into a narrow geen track which here parted from the road. What now, sir,?" cried Papalier, in a tone

of suspicion, checking his horse instead of following " You may, perhaps, meet two thousand devils if you keep the high road to the plain," answered ed: that a body of negroes had come, three hours

Toussaint would probably choose this road, through Madame Ogè's plantation.

tracks are the safest to night, depend upon it," Papalier followed in discontented .ilence.

Your horse is here, I suppose. We can ride to-gether." decided check this time—stopping the horse.

"Voices," he whispered. Bayou could hear none. In a moment Henri continued.

"It is Toussaint. I thought we should meet him hereabout."

Toussaint, who was advancing with the led lested her till Toussaint saw her, and terrified horse from Breda. Not far behind him was her as they perceived. She had not looked in Madame Ogé's house, the door standing wide, his face, but supposed that some of Latour's and seen by the light within, a woman in the people had come back for her. "Impossible! incredible! Gallifet's force doorway. Foussaint pulled up. Henri leaped risen! Not they! They would be firm if the down, and ran to shake hands with his friend. Papalier, impatiently. World were crushed flat. Why, they love me as Papalier took the opportunity to say in a low "I will, thank you." voice, to Bayou,

"You must send your fellow there on board ship. You must, there is no doubt of it 'The can. governor, and all the householders in Cap, are doing so with their cleverest negroes; and, herself. She kept her seat well behind her masif there is a clever one in the colony, it is Tous- ter, though still trembling when she alighted at

"I shall do no such thing," said Bayon. "I have trusted Toussaint for these thirty years, and stables. I shall not distrust him-now, when we most need those we can best confide in."

"That is exactly what M. Clement said of his Bayou were safe home. postillion; and it was his postillion that struck him to the heart. You must send Toussaint on board ship; and I will tell you how-"

"What is that?" said Henri. "Is Toussaint hurt?"

I will bring them to to go on board ship

board ship I will not go. "As your master pleases. It is no concern

"So I think," replied Toussaint. A sort of scream, a cry of horror, from one dient friends, have got a will of their own all and bring them up to the house. They have not ready," whispered Papalier to Bayou, as they touched your arms, sir. If you will have them "Boirien! what is the matter?" cried the de- set their horses forward again; Henri turning ready for ushomeward on the tired horse which had carried saint had brought.

Bayou was about to turn his horse's head, but

And she re-entered her house and closed the AND LESS REQUIRES LESS."-Watchtower.

"How you have disappointed her!" said Parisen, and were avenging her sons on us. I am spiritual, is like the fire on the Jewish altar-They allowed the landlord to sweep away his seems the only place for our sons and daughters ter 'springing up into everlasting life.'

guests was extreme. Every man showed his sounded within those walls till morning, while glad that I have neither wife, son, nor daughter. terror in his own way; but one act was univer- consternation reigned without. When these I felt that, even while Odeluc was holding forth Each one produced arms of one sort or thoughtless creatures sauntered to their several about the age of security which we were now another. Even Odeluc, it appeared, had not homes in the sunrise, they found that such of entering upon-I felt at the moment that there come unamed. While they were yet standing in groups about the table, the door burst open, and a negro, covered with dust and panting with 'I think so, sir."

"How many wives and children have you, if a man have any honest means of making a living a decent trade or profession, tell him by all means I have five children, sir."

"And how many wives in your time?" Toussaint made no answer. Bayou said for and office. If office seek him, and compel him

lood of his slave.
"Hush! hush! gentlemen!" cried several oices. "Here is more news!" sullen sounds of dismay far and wide, in the air, whose stillness was becoming more and more disturbed by the draughts of the spreading fires, der the circumstances, I cannot stay longer. I

"True, true. Go, and I will follow. I must

lowed by several negroes from the plain, to say stirring in the town and on board the ships; that the "force" had risen on several plantations, while an occasional rocket, mounting in the who had been crouching there, with an infant in houses, set fire to the crops, murdered the over-seers, and, he feared, in some cases, the pro-the authorities to intimate to the inhabitants of saw Papalier, when she rushed towards him. "Poor Thérèse!" cried he, patting her shoul-

"How we have frightened you! There is nobody here but friends. At least, so it seems. On surmounting the ridge, Henri stretched Where are the people? And who did this mis-The young creature trembled excessively; and

her terror marred for the time a beauty which was celebrated all over the district-a beauty which was admired as fully by the whites as by people of her own race. Her features were now onvulsed by fear, as she told what had happen-Henri, qietly. To M. Bayou he explained that since, and had summoned Papalier's people to meet at Latour's estate, where all the force of the plain was to unite before morning; that Pa-"Come on Papalier; do not lose time. All palier's people made no difficulty about going, is right enough," said Bayou. "The grass-only stopping to search the house for what arms and ammunition might be there, and to do the In mischief which now appeared; that she believed a few moments Henri again pulled the bridle-a the whites at the sugar-house must have escaped, as she had seen and heard nothing of bloodshed: and that this was all she knew, as she had hidden herself and her infant, first in one place, and then in another, as she fancied safest, noping that nobody would remember her, which The next turn of the path brought them upon seemed to have been the case, as no one mo-

"Now you will come with me," said Bayou to

"I will, thank you. Touissaint, help her up behind me, and carry the child, will you? Hold Thérèse, and leave off trembling, as soon as you Thérèse would let no one carry the infant but

the stables at Breda.

Placide and Denis were on the watch at the

"Run, Denis!" said his brother. And Denis was off to tell his mother that Toussaint and M.

"Anything happened, Placide?" asked Bayou.
"Yes, sir. The people were sent for to Latour's, and most of them are gone. Not all, sir. Saxe would not go till he saw father; nor Cas-

"Is there any mischief done? Anybody

"No, sir. They went off very quietly. as they go.

"You see your faithful hands, your very obe- boys and I will collect the people that are left, "Good, good! Papalier, we cannot do better.

double, and Bayou mounting that which Tous- Come in. Toussaint, take home this young woman. Your girls will take care of her. "Do not speak to him! I will tell you," said of his master. "Madame Ogé will, only let her be taken care of, that is all."

Toussaint asked of his master. "Madame Ogé will, only let her be taken care of, that is all." what's the matter? Well, put her where you "I will speak to Jeanette, sir."

"Ay, do. Jeanette will let Thérèse come to no

ploy him for several months, on condition that "The negroes have risen on a few planta- he would abstain from drinking ardent spirits entreny, during the time,—but should he yield to temptation, he was to forfeit his wages. The laborer professed his willingness to accept the proposal on the condition stated, when his employer expressed some fears, that he would be considered as the proposal of the conditions that the most of the conditions that the most of the conditions that the conditions are the conditions that the conditions are the condi "The negroes!" echoed the voice. "You are temptation, he was to forfeit his wages. The "Only the negroes, madame. Can I be of proposal on the condition stated, when his emoor at 61 Cherry street, apon evil hour forget his resolution. The laborer re-"I have no roason to fear anything. I will plied that he was confident that he could keep is like the rule of three, MORE REQUIRES MORE TRUE PIETY.-There is a devotion that re-

lost in louder sounds. The band struck up, unbidden, with all its power, the Marseillaise Hymn;
and every voice in the piazzs, and, by degrees,
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to
but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to and every voice in the plazza, and, by degrees, but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to linguist that poor woman have been it her some staged there! Strange enough! Paris is disappeared from the room, the blacks poured in singing the familiar words, but they had no sympathy to spare; no time to might that poor woman have been it her some staged in the staged there! Strange enough! Paris is any one time, produced by the melting of the same staged in the place for our sons and daughters. It is the was RELIANCE ON NAMES .- It is unsafe, to rely

upon'the influence of names, and to receive this or that, for sound doctrine, because such and such great and good men believe it. 'The great-Office-Seeking.—The poorest business we

can think of, is that of office-seeking. Generally, a decent trade or profession, tell him by all means to keep to it, preferring the certain results of his own industry, to the capricious favors or patronage into it, let him suffer it as a necessity, rather than "He has such a good wife that he never embrace it as a blessing.—Amer Sent.

riends' journals.
This latter work can be had separately—price 50 centres.

Right and Wrong in the Anti-Slavery Societies. Only, the nations shall be great and free!
Wordsworts.

HE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Femal Anti-Slavery Society, presented October 14, 18 For sale at the anti-slavery office, 143 Nassau st. Price, This work ought to be in the hands of every abolition

The following selection from it is the purest gold, and

The following selection from it is the purest gold, and beautifully wrought out:

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This little volume is contained by recommended to the pattern orange of the public, as it is believed that it will be found to possess merit independent of the object which has called t forth. Many writers have contributed to the pages of the annual, presenting thereby a pleasing variety in style and sentiment; yet agreeing in these grand and fundamental points, the universal brotherhood of man, and the abolition

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For sale at 143 Nassau street—25 Comhill, Boston—the
Anti-Slavery Office, Providence, and at J. M'Intyre's, Pawtucket, R. I. Price 42 cts. New York, November 19, 1840.

ALICOES, bleached and unbleached muslins, bleached ed and unbleached Canton flamel, apron check, colored muslins, printed and plain pongees, bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead-colored knitting cotton, cotton and lien table diapers, printed and plain grass cloths, weeking and cotton laps, fine linen thread, superfine bed ticking, cotton pantaloon stuffs, men's and women's cotton hose, white and black wadding. Also, a variety of silk, linen and woollen goods, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES WISE,

Free Dru Goods.

Corner of Arch & Fifth street.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 12, 1840.

N. B. Persons from a distance wishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders to the subscriber. C WISE.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder, OR THE GREAT TOOTH PRESERVATIVE. 1. It is excellent in cleausing the Teeth and making nem white, and preventing their decay. In order to keep the feeth clean and wholesome, the Brush and Powder must be used; for, by the frequent mastication or food, there is a viscid matter which adheres to the teeth, and which, if no

emoved, causes disease and decay.

2. It is an infallible cure for the Tartar collected on the Teeth, wholly removing it. Now, whenever tartar confected in the Teeth, wholly removing it. Now, whenever tartar is suffered to gather, it occasions the swelling and inflaming of the gums, causing absorption and the expulsion of the teth from the jaws, while it is the source of great pain.

3. It is sure to cause and preserve a sweet breath, and a pleasant taste to the mouth. Sad indeed is the evil, the

"No, no, nonsense," said Bayou; "I am not going to send anybody on board ship. All quiet at Breda, I suppose, Toussaint?"

"Quietly indeed! They take quietly enough all the kindness I have shown them these thirty years. They quietly take the opportunity of worse for an individual-than a bad breath; yet by overlook worse for an indivi "All quiet, sir, at present. M. Papalier, on leaving me alone to-night, of all nights, when the devils from hell are abroad, scattering their fire as they go."

"As your master pleases. It is no concern as they go."

"As your master pleases."

"A syour master plea "If you will enter, M. Bayou," said Toussaint, "my wife will get you supper; and the boys and I will collect the people that are left, and bring them up to the boys.

4. It hardens the gums. When the gums are soft and spongy, this powder will make them hard. Nearly one-ball of the teeth which are lost, is owing to the discasse of the soft and spongy gums, and collection of tartar.

For sale by Gould, Newman & Saxton, corner of Fulen

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1841.

This Almanac is filled with a great amount of original and interesting matter, from the pen of Theodore D. Weld. It is not only calculated to awaken a new and lively miters among Freedom's warmest friends, but admirably salspited to make new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the normal and the new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the normal and the new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the normal and the new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the new converts to the new converts people, they were the most tractable and attached people on earth. He was confident that the masters in St. Domingo had nothing to fe He was proceeding; but he perceived hand was re-entering the orchestra, and he sat down abruptly.

The chairman now discovered that it had grown very dark, and called out for lights.

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INFORMATION WANTED .- Of EDWARD POWELL, and Flatbush

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